

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1269.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

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Stamp Edition, 5d.

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 11. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage is additional.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MATRICULATION COURSE FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—This Course will consist of Lectures and Examinations in each of the different subjects appointed for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London in July, 1852, viz., in Classics, English History, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. The Course will last fourteen weeks, commencing February 23, and ending June 10, with an intermission of the two weeks commencing April 5 and 12. In addition there will be a Course of Preliminary Examinations during the week commencing June 20, and immediately preceding the Examination. The days and hours of attendance will be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week, at 4 o'clock. Fee, for the Course, 5s. 2s., to be paid in the Secretary's Office, January, 1852. R. W. J. ELLIOT, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION.—MR. ADAMS and MR. WATSON, Masters in University College School, will, on the 20th of April, OPEN a CLASS for the purpose of reading the subjects required for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London. The Class will be held in the College by permission of the Council. It will meet on five days of the week for not less than two hours each day, and will be delivered by Mr. Adams, of University College, and Mr. Watson, of St. John's College. The hours of meeting will be arranged so as not to interfere with the ordinary College Lectures. Fee for the Course, 5s. 2s. For further particulars apply to Mr. Yarrow or Mr. Adams, at the College, University College, London, February, 1852.

CAVENDISH SOCIETY.—THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held at the Rooms of the Cavendish Society, No. 1, Cavendish-square, on MONDAY, the 1st of March, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon. THEOPHILUS REDWOOD, Secretary.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY, established for the purpose of printing Rare or Unpublished Voyages and Travels, CAPT. W. COATES Remarks in many VOYAGES to HUDSON'S BAY, from an unpublished Manuscript. Edited by JOHN BARROW, Esq. of the Admiralty, is now ready for the Subscription of 100s., and will be delivered by Mr. Richards, 2, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to whom all directions on the subject are to be addressed.

The following Works are now at press, and will appear shortly:—The Second Volume of NOTES UPON RUSSIA, being a Translation of the Earliest Account of that Country, entitled "RERUM MOSCOWITICARUM COMMENTARIUM," by the Baron SIGISMUND VON HEKBERSTEIN, Ambassador from the Court of Russia in the Grand Prince Vasiliy Ivanovich's reign, 1577 and 1580. Translated and edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by E. H. MAJOR, Esq. of the British Museum. THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED, by SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, 1584. Written by FRANCIS FLETCHER, Freighter, &c. Collected with a MS. Edited by W. SANDYS VANE, Esq. Annual Subscription, One Guinea. Names and Subscriptions are received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Bouverie & Co. 11, Rameau-street, Islington; and by Mr. Richards, the Society's Agent, 2, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. THE SUBSCRIPTION is payable on the 1st of January.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON. THE PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION in this INSTITUTION is under the direction of Dr. A. W. HOFMANN and Assistant. THE SUMMER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 10th of March next, and end on Saturday, the 31st of July, 1852. The FEE for Students working every day during the Session, is £15 0 0. Four days in the week, is 10 0 0. Three days in the week, is 8 0 0. Two days in the week, is 6 0 0. One day in the week, is 4 0 0. Hours of Attendance from Nine to Five. Further particulars may be obtained on application at the College.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852. ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE REPEAL OF A BILL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE, and particularly the NEWSPAPER STAMP. THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held in ST. MARTIN'S HALL. The Meeting will be addressed by JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., RICHARD COBDEN, M.P., R. H. GIBSON, M.P., W. M. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P., and GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

Admission for Ladies. Doors open at Seven. Children taken at Half Admission to the Body of the Hall. Free. Members' Cards admit to the Platform. Platform Tickets may also be had of Messrs. Glyn, Bishopsgate-street; Edgingham Wilson, Royal Exchange; A. Novello, 60, Dean-street, Soho; and of the Secretary, G. R. Collet, at the Office of the Association, 30, Great Cornhill.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF HOMOEOPATHY. The following Courses of Lectures for the Session of 1852 will be delivered at the Hospital, No. 30, Bloomsbury-square. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMOEOPATHY, by Dr. HUBBARD, Lectures every Thursday Evening, at 8 o'clock, commencing on Thursday, the 19th Instant. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS, by Dr. EPPS, Lectures every Monday Evening, at 8 o'clock, commencing on Monday, the 1st Instant. CLINICAL MEDICINE, by Dr. CURIE, Lectures every afternoon Friday, at 4 o'clock, commencing on Friday, the 20th Instant. CLINICAL SURGERY, by Dr. HENRIQUES, Lectures every afternoon Saturday, at 4 o'clock, commencing on Saturday, the 20th Instant.

National Gentlemen and Students wishing to attend all or any of the above Courses, may obtain Tickets by applying at the Hahnemann Hospital, or to any of the Lecturers, or the Honorary Secretary. (By order of the Board of Management.) 30, Bloomsbury-square, Feb. 10, 1852. W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

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ETRUSCAN VASES AND MAUSOLEUM EXHIBITED BY BATTAM & SON.—APLEY FELLATT & CO. have great pleasure in announcing their purchase of this choice Collection, which is now removed to their SHOW ROOMS, 29, BAKER-STREET, Portman-square.

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MR. FRANK MORI begs to inform his Pupils that he has returned to Town from his Provincial engagements, he has resumed giving LESSONS in SINGING, 13, Albany-street, Regent's Park.

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AN AUTHOR'S WIDOW, AGED 80.—The WIDOW of the late GEORGE CRAB, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, M.A., and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "An Historical Dictionary," "A Technological Dictionary," "A Dictionary of Synonyms," "A History of the English Law," "A Digest of the Statutes at Large," "A Treatise on the Law of Real Property," &c. &c. The subject of the will of Mrs. CRAB, at the advanced age of 80, finds herself left on the death of her Husband, having come to the knowledge of one or two persons slightly acquainted with the deceased, they have made it a duty strictly to inquire into the merits of this distressing case, and as such earnestly to recommend it to the sympathy of those who value literature and pity the necessities of age. It is proposed to form a Subscription Fund with a view to purchase an Annuity of about 50l. per annum for this venerable widow of one who has laboured for more than half a century in the preparation of Works of standard utility.

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THE ART-JOURNAL.—ADVERTISEMENTS FOR MARCH Number should be addressed to Mr. CLARE, Art-Journal Office, 8, Wellington-street North, not later than Saturday, the 31st inst.

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REVIEWS

Life and Letters of Joseph Story, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University. Edited by his Son, William W. Story. 2 vols. Chapman.

A voluminous biography of this illustrious judge and excellent man will be opened with eager anticipations by members of the profession which he adorned, and not without considerable interest by general readers. The profound erudition of the late Mr. Justice Story as a technical lawyer, his skill as an advocate, and the soundness of his decisions as a judge, are admitted wherever the law is studied as a science. With a black-letter lore in the common law equal to that of Coke, he united a knowledge of the more modern doctrines of equity and commercial law at least equal to that of Eldon or of Stowell. In the liberal application of legal principles to the new combinations and requirements of modern society he was perhaps superior to all his predecessors, not even excepting Lord Mansfield. According to Lord Bacon, "Judges ought to remember that their office is *jus dicere*, not *jus dare*,"—to interpret the law, not to make it. No great lawyer ever adhered to this important precept more constantly and more conscientiously than Judge Story; but no liberal thinker ever entertained more enlightened views of the functions of his office. The letter of the law as interpreted by the genius of Story became instinct with a catholic and beneficent spirit; and the crabbed forms and technical proceedings so crude and unmanageable in other hands became plastic in his grasp, and were wrought by him into fabrics of symmetry and beauty. The practising barrister, too often dependent for his argument on cases alone, will admire and appreciate the masterly familiarity with precedents displayed in Story's admirable Reports; and the statesman and philosophic legislator may deepen and extend their knowledge by the study of the luminous disquisitions on scientific jurisprudence which occur so frequently in his regular treatises. Though at times a little diffuse in his style, his vast erudition is always subordinate to the clearness and cogency of his reasoning; and, with an excellence peculiarly characteristic of first-rate ability, his works are alike instructive to the merest tyro and suggestive to the most profound jurist. He is the Herschel or the Humboldt of the law.

Such were Joseph Story's merits as a judge and as a legal writer;—a theme on which we may forbear to enlarge, because such topics are in some measure unsuited to our columns,—and because our estimate of his juridical character is corroborated by the respect accorded to his decisions and his works in all the higher Courts, and by all the highest authorities, of England and of America. It is a task more within our province to turn from his professional merits to his private life. The courtier-like servility of Tribonian and the arrogant selfishness of Sir Edward Coke are in melancholy contrast with the legal eminence of those remarkable men. It is pleasing to find the private character of Story in harmony with the dignity and benevolence of his sentiments delivered from the Bench,—and that in his case the great lawyer was the intellectual development of the thoroughly earnest and conscientious man.

Such was our estimate of the character of Justice Story when these volumes came under our notice for review. Like the biographies of Romilly and of Mackintosh, they are a tribute

of filial love and reverence; and on this account, as well as from respect for the memory of the great American jurist, we were desirous of being able to place the record of so much genius and worth on the same shelf with the former works. We regret to say, that we can accord to these volumes no such distinction. Without their diminishing in the least degree our respect and admiration for Justice Story as a philosophical lawyer and a conscientious and amiable man, we are compelled to confess that the perusal of these volumes has not afforded us much instruction or pleasure. The life of a man distinguished by his eminence in so dry and abstract a science as the law is rarely the most interesting subject for a minute and detailed biography. We can fully understand and appreciate the feelings of Mr. Story when engaged on the composition of a work like the present; and we will at once do him the justice to say that his language is that of a scholar, and that his sentiments are what we should have expected from his parentage. But if he intended his work to be read—if he aimed at pleasing and delighting others, as well as indulging his own feelings of filial regard,—why did he make this work so long? The life of his father does not afford sufficient incident for two thick octavo volumes. We have a mass of correspondence from persons of many of whom we know little, and with whom, in all courtesy, we have little desire to make further acquaintance. Their sentiments, very virtuous and proper, are also very tedious and commonplace. Then, the legal cases in which his father distinguished himself, except when they involved points of great and readily intelligible interest, might with advantage have been omitted in a biographical work. A judicious curtailment of the correspondence, and a brief but clear epitome of the father's professional labours, would have been far preferable to the present series of uninteresting letters and of cases which are much better read in the regular Reports.

That our readers may know a little of the greatest jurist of the present century, we will just sketch his life, and give an extract or two from these volumes.

Joseph Story was born, on the 18th of September 1779, at Marblehead,—a secluded fishing town of Massachusetts. He was in boyhood distinguished for his eager curiosity, his dislike of playing second part, and a resolute determination of will which contributed much to his success in after life. His father was a physician, a sturdy Whig in politics, and seems to have delighted in personal exploits of an exciting character. He was one of the band of revolutionists who, in 1773, boarded the ships in Boston harbour and threw overboard the tea. The sterling good sense which rendered the early home of the future judge a model of domestic happiness may be gathered from the following anecdote.—

"One evening, (it was one of many,) after the family had retired, the elder boys rose, dressed themselves, and crept softly down into the kitchen. Having built a roaring fire in the great chimney, a privateering expedition investigated the larder, captured its viands, and they soon began preparations for a good supper and a jolly night. In the midst of these arrangements they were startled by a loud rap at the door. In a moment all was confusion. Extinguishing their lamps, hiding as well as they could the materials and implements of cookery, and clapping a wooden cover before the oven, they fled for concealment. The steps of the Doctor were heard on the stairs, and in a moment he entered. The savoury smell could not fail to attract his attention, and glancing round the room he saw, peeping from under the table, the legs of one of the boys, who had not calculated on the development made

by the lamp. But apparently blind and deaf, he went straightway to the door and admitted the visitor, who came to consult him professionally. As the two sat talking before the fire, a scrambling noise was heard under the table, which the visitor noticed and observed upon. 'Ah,' says the Doctor, 'you see we keep a dog.' Upon the departure of his patient he went directly up stairs, and recounted the whole affair to his wife, whom he recommended to take better care of the provisions for the future."

Joseph was sent to Harvard College in 1795. Here he became a Unitarian,—formed friendships with Channing and Tuckerman,—wrote poetry and an occasional contribution to the newspapers. His poetry we think a failure;—of his newspaper articles we have no direct means of judging. Having taken his degree in 1798, and overcome his predilection for literature as a profession, he finally settled down to the study of the law, but not without much reluctance,—as will appear from a letter to a friend.—

"Conceive, my dear fellow, what is my situation, doomed to spend at least ten years, the best of my life, in the study of the law,—a profession whose general principles enlighten and enlarge, but whose minutiae contract and distract the mind. Ambition is truly the food of my existence, and for that alone life is desirable. Yet hard lot! Those favourite studies, those peculiar pursuits by which I have fondly (however vainly) hoped to attain celebrity, are ravished from me, and I must consent to be a plodder in order to be what the world calls a man. Yet it is the part of cowardice to shrink, and of imbecility to hesitate. I have determined, and will execute."

His success at the bar was soon unequivocal. He measured his strength against antagonists of considerable ability, and with constantly increasing practice and fame. We pass over his political life,—which lasted from 1805 till 1810; and in 1811 we meet him in his right place—on the bench of the supreme court of his country. In 1829 he became, in addition, Professor of Law at Harvard College; and thenceforth all his energies were devoted to his judicial and professional duties, and to the composition of a series of most luminous and profound works on different branches of jurisprudence. In constant correspondence with the great lawyers of Europe, and on terms of intimate friendship with the most eminent men in America, the happiness of his mature life was disturbed only by those afflictions from which the best cannot escape.—

"As a teacher, his powers were peculiarly rare and felicitous. He loved his vocation. He knew no sweeter employment than to develop and expound to his pupils those lofty principles of morals and justice for which he had so pure an enthusiasm. In their sanguine hopes, and thirst for knowledge, he beheld his own youth reflected, and in pouring forth to them from the full fountain of his learning he 'breathed a second spring.' His extraordinary fluency, his warm and sympathetic nature and his great acquirements, all conspired to fit him for a teacher. Knowledge radiated from him, into the minds of all around. The spirit in which he taught was beautiful. His side was that of justice, truth, right. He strove to rouse in his pupils an ambition for pure and noble aims. At the threshold of manhood he made them swear fealty to morals and to falsehood upon the altar of the law. He taught by his character as well as by his words. He was fond of contrasting the mean huckster and trickster in the law with the shining examples of the distinguished men who had been his contemporaries, and of urging upon his pupils, that no victory was worth winning, unless it could be won honourably. His lecture-room was never dull. Whatever might be the subject, it was treated with such fire and earnestness, such warmth and geniality, that no one could listen without interest. His room was always crowded. There was in his manner the utmost

abandon. No subject was so trite and stale that it did not bloom afresh at his touch. Hour after hour, year after year passed away, but his enthusiasm was perennial. In the full stream of his knowledge, his heart kept throbbing like a tide. * * The winged words, on which these teachings were borne, have fled away, but the seeds they planted in the hearts of those who heard them are growing yet, and bearing good fruit to this country and the world."

That Story was a generous friend, the following extract will show. It is from a letter to Prof. Greenleaf, in acknowledgment of the dedication prefixed to an exceedingly able treatise on Legal Evidence emanating from the pen of that gentleman.—

"The accompaniment of your letter of last evening took me entirely by surprise. Instead of finding in it a continuation of your manuscript on the Law of Evidence (which, in my simplicity, I supposed it would contain,) I found, unexpectedly to myself, that it contained but new evidence of your personal friendship and continued regard. I will not attempt to describe the emotions of deep sensibility and gratitude with which it overwhelmed me. They will not be forgotten by me to the latest hour of my life. Although I am thoroughly conscious that I have no just title to much that you have said in commendation of my labours, and that your friendship has given to them a warm and glowing colour, which imparts an attraction far beyond their intrinsic merits, yet I cannot find it in my heart to ask you to alter a single word, since it expresses your own sentiments and feelings, with a truth and sincerity far more gratifying to me than all the homage of public fame, so hardly won, so transitory, and yet so eagerly sought. I cherish such memorials as the best legacy I can leave to my children; and even when I am in my grave, I solace myself with the reflection, that they will feel that your praise was the best tribute I could desire, as it was founded upon that solid friendship and long intimacy, which grew indulgent as years glided by, and cherished, with the voice of kindness, every effort on my part, to aid the science of law, and the growth of constitutional principles. * * In one respect, I cannot permit your dedication to pass without a suggestion, which truth and justice demand from me. You and I have equally laboured in the same good cause in the Law School, with equal zeal and equal success. We have shared the toils together, and if we have earned a just title to public confidence and respect, you are every way entitled to an equal share with myself, nay, in some respects, to more. But for you, the School would never have attained its present rank. Your learning, your devotion to its interests, your untiring industry, your steadfast integrity of purpose and action,—have imparted to all our efforts a vigour and ability, without which, I am free to say, that I should have utterly despaired of success. Nay, more, but for your constant co-operation and encouragement in the common task, I should have drooped and lingered by the wayside. But what I dwell on with peculiar delight, is the consciousness that we have never been rivals, but in working together have gone hand in hand throughout; that not a cloud has ever passed over our mutual intercourse, and that we have lived as brothers should live; and, I trust in God, we shall die such."

Justice Story died on the 10th of September 1845. In the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, not far from the university where many fellow labourers in the work of human improvement still lament his loss, and within a few feet of the grave of his friend the earnest and eloquent Channing, repose his mortal remains. His reputation as a lawyer is entwined with the moral framework of modern society. The remembrance of his virtues and accomplishments as a man may aptly suggest to the minds of his surviving associates and old pupils the sad question—so painful to the living, so honourable to the dead—

Cui Puder, et Justitie soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?

Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley. With an Introductory Essay. By Robert Browning. Moxon.

THERE is not much in these new Letters of Shelley:—there is too much in the prefatory pages by Mr. Browning. With him, thought is apt to engender thought, and illustration illustration, so rapidly in his prose no less than in his verse that his ideas and emblems jostle each other, thereby producing an effect of confusion and obscurity. Here, however, is a passage which will speak home to many readers.—

"A full life of Shelley should be written at once, while the materials for it continue in reach; not to minister to the curiosity of the public, but to obliterate the last stain of that false life which was forced on the public's attention before it had any curiosity on the matter,—a biography, composed in harmony with the present general disposition to have faith in him, yet not shrinking from a candid statement of all ambiguous passages, through a reasonable confidence that the most doubtful of them will be found consistent with a belief in the eventual perfection of his character, according to the poor limits of our humanity. Nor will men persist in confounding any more than God confounds, with genuine infidelity and an atheism of the heart, those passionate, impatient struggles of a boy towards distant truth and love, made in the dark, and ended by one sweep of the natural seas before the full moral sunrise could shine out on him. Crude convictions of boyhood, conveyed in imperfect and inapt forms of speech,—for such things all boys have been pardoned. There are growing pains, accompanied by temporary distortion, of the soul also. And it would be hard indeed upon this young Titan of genius, murmuring in divine music his human ignorances, through his very thirst for knowledge, and his rebellion, in mere aspiration to law, if the melody itself substantiated the error, and the tragic cutting short of life perpetuated into sins, such faults as, under happier circumstances, would have been left behind by the consent of the most arrogant moralist, forgotten on the lowest steps of youth."

It is but the other day that we were expressing some such wish. But where is the hand to perform the task?—to sift the truths and harmonize the traits presented by the memorials of Mr. Jefferson Hogg, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Captain Medwin, and the Poet's widow,—the last too dainty, vague, and chary in her speech, owing to fondness and over-reverence? Shelley's biographer should be on the level of his subject, but breathing a different air, moving in a different orbit;—otherwise, as we remarked when adverting to the quick poetical sympathies of certain modern poets for the author of 'The Bride's Tragedy' [*Ath.* No. 1200], there is a danger of such super-subtlety and mysticism, resulting from love and intimate sympathy, as would remove both the work of art and its subject beyond the comprehension of persons less exquisitely poetical. For those who already delight in and accept Shelley, there is little need of an apologetic and explanatory life;—for those who do not, the writer should be some compound of reason and of passion, of philosophy and of fantasy, of high judicial acuteness and indulgent tenderness, such as it must be rare indeed to find.

In the Letters here collected, as has been said, there is not much that will bear extracting. They are twenty-five in number:—some relating to the poet's first marriage, and to the Lord Chancellor's decree with regard to the children of the author of 'Queen Mab,'—the later ones on more genial topics. A fragment or two from Italy must content our readers. Writing from Venice, the poet says,—

"I am just returned (half-past one o'clock, a.m.) from the Piazza and the quay; to walk on which is a favourite pastime of the dwellers at Venice. In clear moonlight nights, when the dark blue of the heavens confounds itself with that of the Adriatic,

when the twinkling reflection of the stars bespangles the phosphorescent lustre of the sea, when gondolas laden with singers and guitar players are gliding across the lagunas, and the tepid night-wind wafts ashore the sweet Venetian melodies, when the silence of the listeners is often attracted, or interrupted by *l'espresso sub noctem susurros*, the quay of the Piazza deserves that enthusiasm of admiration, with which it has so often been hailed. I have seen Lord Byron, who took me to the Lido, across the lagunas, in his gondola. He is changed into the liveliest and happiest looking man, who has thrown melancholy overboard, while writing 'Don Juan'—a thing in the style of 'Beppo'—of which he read me the first canto, and which will vastly amuse you and the world at large."

And again—

"I have called on Lord Byron, who was delighted to see me. We went in his gondola across the laguna to the Malamocco, a long sandy island, a sort of breakwater, which shelters Venice against the inroads of the Adriatic. On disembarking we found his horses waiting. During our ride along the sands of the sea he kept up a lively conversation, consisting in histories of his grievances, his wounded feelings, Lady Byron, his daughter, his sister, his prospects, intentions. He seemed to take great interest in my own affairs, and assured me, that if he had been in England at the time of the Chancery business, he would have moved heaven and earth to have prevented Lord Eldon's decision. Byron's ways are so winning, as to make it impossible to resist his *agaceries*: no wonder if women, the dear butterflies, cannot approach him without some danger."

Here, to conclude, is part of a letter to Mr. Horace Smith, which some may like to compare with Byron's lighter, brighter, deeper and clearer character of Italian society.—

"You ask what my impressions are respecting the female sex of this country? I will endeavour to convince you of a few errors into which you seem to have been led by books of travellers, who do not appear to remember that sympathy is essential to insight. Gossip is a miserable guide whereby to explore the mysteries of character; and observation, such as the passing traveller usually enjoys in the South of Europe, displays but a tithe of the existent female beauty. Walk on a pleasant day, it has often been said, in Hyde Park, and you shall see more beautiful women than you will find in any Italian city, though you walk in it a month. This is undoubtedly a fact, nor one at all to be wondered at, when we remember that it is not the custom in Italy for ladies to promenade the streets. They are chiefly to be seen at home, and occasionally at the Corso and at the Opera. Their lives are infinitely more secluded than those of English females; and the possession of great attractions only renders them more so, by earlier securing them permanent objects of affection, and rendering the world less essential to their happiness. It is evident, too, that the disappointment English travellers experience in regard to Italian beauty, arises from their own conception of physical loveliness, as much as from any dearth of the beautiful. Most English, when they use the phrase 'beautiful women,' merely intend to designate a pretty face. But this is evidently a very narrow interpretation. The more legitimate idea of female beauty refers to form and expression,—the natural language of the soul, finding utterance in the play of feature and the mould and carriage of the body. In these elements there is a charm which appeals both to the senses and the heart; they are enduring, and have relation to character; whereas regularity of feature and purity of complexion may exist in a doll. The beauty of a genuine Italian consists in a rare union of delicacy of temperament with majesty of proportion. In northern countries, size is generally blended with coarseness; in Italy you will see a half-Amazonian form combined with a delicious voice and child-like winsomeness of manner—the soft mingled with the noble, gentleness with dignity, grace with power—a kind of beauty which Hazlitt has somewhere nicely defined as 'reposing on its own sensations.' Such is the peculiar charm which has made Italian beauty so famous in song. It is one admirably fitted to delight ardent and meditative natures."

On the whole, the contents of this book are

valuable chiefly for incorporation in some future edition of the complete essays and letters of Shelley.

History of the Whig Ministry of 1830, to the Passing of the Reform Bill. By John Arthur Roebuck, M.P.

[Second Notice.]

Of course, amongst the sayings and doings of the hero of his tale, Mr. Roebuck is compelled to chronicle the tone assumed by Mr. Henry Brougham to the Grey Ministry in its first week, and his rapid elevation to the Woolpack. At that time the member for Yorkshire was said to be resolved on having the highest prize in his profession (the seals) or none; and Mr. Roebuck records his memorable words—"no change in the administration [Earl Grey's] can possibly affect me."—The explanation of how Mr. Brougham after having made that speech became Lord Chancellor is given in a confused way. From the body of his statement and from his appendix we select the following passages.—

"One party—the one most favourable to Mr. Brougham—thus relates the history:—Lord Grey, when commanded by the king to form an administration, obeyed the injunctions of His Majesty with the belief, 1st, that without Mr. Brougham's co-operation he could not form an efficient government; and 2ndly, that there was no objection on the part of the king to Mr. Brougham's receiving some important office. Under this impression, the first list of the proposed administration and its friends submitted to the king contained the name of Mr. Brougham as Master of the Rolls. To this arrangement, it is said, the king immediately and peremptorily objected. That the king should have so positively prohibited this arrangement certainly seems strange. That the king had no invincible objection to Mr. Brougham was made plain by the result. Why, then, should he, the king, have objected to his being Master of the Rolls? The office is certainly permanent; and he who holds it may sit, and often has sat, in the House of Commons: and Mr. Brougham, with such a permanent office, and a seat in the Commons, would have been truly formidable—but not as regarded the king. The king would have had no reason to fear him. The persons who, under such circumstances, would indeed have had good cause for alarm were his Whig friends, and from them would the objection most naturally come. But nevertheless the king himself, according to the statement of Lord Grey to the person most interested, did spontaneously and peremptorily object. An offer was in the meantime made to Mr. Brougham, through Lord Duncannon, with which the world became, in some manner not explained, acquainted, and on which most of the imputations which the opponents of Mr. Brougham so freely cast upon him entirely rested. Lord Duncannon was commissioned to inquire whether he would accept the office of Attorney-General. This offer was at once positively and (it is said) calmly refused:—upon which Lord Grey declared that his hopes of being able to frame a cabinet were at an end, and waited on his Majesty for the purpose of communicating to him the failure of his negotiation, and the impossibility now of forming an administration. 'Why so?' was the king's inquiry. 'Why not make him Chancellor?' Have you thought of that? The answer was, 'No—your Majesty's objection to the one appointment seems to preclude the other.' 'Not at all, not at all,' was the king's reply. The reasons for the one appointment and against the other were said to have been then very clearly stated by his Majesty, and orders were given to offer Mr. Brougham the seals. Up to this moment no other communication than the one above described had been made to Mr. Brougham by or on behalf of Lord Grey; and up to this moment, it was the intention of Mr. Brougham to retain his distinguished position in the Commons, untrammelled by office; and when, from the marked lead he had taken in all the proceedings of the opposition, men were naturally led to ask and speculate upon what was to be his position in the new order of things, he quite as naturally attempted to satisfy the public curiosity respecting himself. He had done this in some degree on

the 16th of November, when he consented to postpone his motion respecting reform; and again on the 17th, when Sir Matthew White Ridley proposed to postpone certain inquiries into election petitions, because of the absence of the ministers, Mr. Brougham took occasion to define the independent position he desired to hold, by saying, 'He (Sir M. Ridley) says that ministers will not be in their places, and that therefore we cannot proceed. But I here beg leave to differ from the honourable baronet. We can do many things in these days without the assistance of ministers; and with respect to election petitions, we can do just as well without them as with them. I speak this with all due respect for the future administration, and with all due respect for the distinguished persons of whom it may be composed, and who will undoubtedly govern the country upon right principles. I have nothing to do with them except in the respect I bear them, and as a member of this House. I state this for the information of those who may feel any interest in the matter.' Having thus attempted to satisfy the curiosity of those who felt an interest in the matter, and having again on Friday, the 19th of November, presented petitions, and spoken on them in the Commons, Mr. Brougham certainly surprised the world by suddenly, on the next Monday, November 22nd, appearing as Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords. This sudden change in the determination of Mr. Brougham resulted chiefly from considerations of party. Had he thought solely of himself, he could not but be aware of the great personal loss which he sustained by his elevation to the peerage. If the statements, however, made by Lord Grey were correct; if the successful formation of the Whig administration depended upon Mr. Brougham's active co-operation; and if his refusal would have led to the reconstruction of the old Tory ministry, then indeed we need not be surprised to find that Mr. Brougham should shrink from incurring the lasting anger and active enmity of the whole Whig party by keeping aloof from them, and thereby preventing them, perhaps for another quarter of a century, tasting the sweets of office. For thus ran the argument of those Whig friends, who induced him to accept the offer of the seals. 'If you refuse, Lord Grey will finally declare to the king that he is unable to form a cabinet. The whole Whig party will ascribe this evil result to your selfishness. That very circumstance upon which you insist as your chief pride, and which gives you your present power and importance—viz., the representation of Yorkshire—will only belong to you for the present parliament. A contest at the next election will be inevitable, and your Whig friends will be either hostile or lukewarm. The enormous expense of a Yorkshire election is beyond the power of your purse, and you will have therefore to return, if you can find one, to some presentation borough or populous town. Your proposed measure, too, of reform will never be so likely to succeed as by the endeavours and under the auspices of a government pledged to bring forward and support some large scheme of parliamentary reform. As the Chancellor of such a ministry, you will be called upon to render a service to the cause of reform which no other man can render—and which you cannot render in any other character. We see, and we acknowledge, the personal sacrifice we ask you to make. We know that if you simply look to personal considerations, if you think only of your own influence apart from all considerations of the public good, you will remain in the House of Commons and wield the great power which your singular abilities confer upon you as a member of that House. But we appeal to higher motives, asking you to think less of yourself and more of your country, and to adopt that course which will give effect to the principles which during your whole political life you have endeavoured to advance.' This argument thus skilfully employed produced the effect desired, and Mr. Brougham passed almost directly from the bar of the House at which he had as counsel been engaged when this argument was used, to the woolpack, and took his seat as Lord Chancellor before the patent which created him a peer was made out."

Mr. Roebuck then treats us to another version of the transaction.—

"But there is another explanation, which certainly does not altogether redound to the credit of Lord

Grey, as a plain-dealing, honest man, but which, nevertheless, has been asserted—and not by mean authority,—and the explanation is as follows.—It has been said that the notion of Mr. Brougham's being Master of the Rolls never entered the head of anybody except that of Mr. Brougham, and that either Lord Grey never gave the reason supposed to have been assigned to Mr. Brougham by him, or that, if he did so, it was a device to escape from a difficulty. That Lord Grey had resolved not to allow Mr. Brougham to remain in the House of Commons, and, at the same time be connected with the government, and that he therefore had, at the outset, resolved to leave him out of the government entirely, or to force him into the Lords by making him Chancellor, Lord Grey being supposed unable to trust Mr. Brougham in the Commons, but not being afraid of Lord Brougham in the House of Peers. My own opinion on all the facts that I have been able to ascertain, does not agree with either of the above explanations, but is as follows:—Mr. Brougham desired the Rolls—the Whigs were resolved that he should not have that office. Of these two assertions, the first I believe on direct testimony; the second is a matter of inference. That the situation of Attorney-General was offered and refused on the 16th, is proved also by direct testimony—viz., that of Lord Grey himself; and I therefore do not believe the statement which attributes to Lord Grey a determination to remove Mr. Brougham from the House of Commons if he became in any way connected with the government. And after the statements above quoted, more especially that in which Lord Grey proposes that in case he makes a government, Mr. Brougham should lead the House of Commons, and in which he states that he cannot conceive his attempting to form a government possible unless Mr. Brougham was to form part of it—such a determination on the part of Lord Grey seems utterly incredible. That the king spontaneously resolved to refuse Mr. Brougham the office of Master of the Rolls is highly improbable.—Mr. Brougham's friends knew that he was anxious to have it,—but there is no evidence that his political opponents were aware of his wishes on that head. It would seem more probable, therefore, that if the king were prompted on the occasion, the prompting was by the Whigs, than that it came from the Duke of Wellington or Mr. Peel. When Mr. Brougham, on the evening of the 16th, consented to postpone his motion respecting reform, he had been offered the situation of Attorney-General, and gave evident symptoms of having felt himself offended by the offer. So soon as Lord Grey was sent for by the king, he instantly sent to Mr. Brougham notice of the circumstance, and on that day the offer of the post of Attorney-General was made and refused. From that time to Thursday evening he heard nothing from Lord Grey or the administration, which, by that time, was so far framed as to meet in council. The first cabinet council was held by the new administration on Thursday, the 16th of November, at Lansdowne House. At that council Lord Grey announced that he had the king's consent to offer Mr. Brougham the great seal, subject to the concurrence of the cabinet, and the cabinet thereupon unanimously resolved to make the offer. That night Lord Grey wrote to Mr. Brougham, simply requesting to see him as early as he could the next morning—viz., on Friday. Mr. Brougham did see him that morning on his way to Westminster, and refused the seals, giving as his reason the great uncertainty of the continuance of the ministry, and the great sacrifice, therefore, which acceptance would entail on him. Lord Grey said, 'Do not give a positive answer till you have seen Althorp.' Lord Althorp and Lord Sefton afterwards, and during the same morning, saw Mr. Brougham at the House of Lords, and pressed him with the argument stated in the text; and then, but not till then, Mr. Brougham acceded to their wishes. That evening—viz., on Friday, the 19th,—he presented certain petitions, left, and never again entered the House of Commons. There is much in all these transactions to excite surprise in any one who knows the footing upon which Mr. Brougham had always been with Lord Grey and Lord Althorp. That the man who had won the battle was to be passed over in the division of the spoil—that the post for which he was deemed most

fitting eight years before should no longer be offered him, viz., leader of the House of Commons—that he was to be kept out of the Cabinet, and to be contented with the comparatively subordinate position of Attorney-General, does indeed seem strange, and plainly proves that some powerful influence was at work against him, which was sufficient to counteract the wishes both of Lord Grey, the premier, and Lord Althorp, the leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer. A wary man would have hesitated, under such circumstances, to put himself in the power of those who could thus act, and Lord Brougham in after years discovered that he had trusted too much to the honour and generosity of those for whose interest he withdrew from the House of Commons, and ceased at once and for ever to be the great popular chief."

Our readers will observe the *virus* against Lord Grey in the foregoing passages. It is no business of ours to discuss Lord Brougham's quarrels, or to take any part in them. We may remark, however, that Mr. Roebuck does not attach sufficient importance to the very remarkable debate on the conduct of Mr. Brougham in taking the Chancellorship after his previous declaration. On both sides there was a virulence rarely exceeded in any assembly. It was in this debate that the protracted strife between Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Wilson Croker openly commenced.

The best specimen of writing in this book is the characterization of the late Mr. O'Connell,—but it does not differ materially from Miss Martineau's, which is already familiar to our readers. In his character of Sir Robert Peel Mr. Roebuck echoes the regret felt for the loss of the illustrious dead, and follows the world in doing justice to that great man's moral character; but he misses the peculiar mental conformation which was described with critical justness and philosophical perception by Prince Albert in his speech to the Council of the Great Exhibition. According to Mr. Roebuck, Sir Robert Peel's intellect wanted boldness and originality. Mr. Roebuck is wrong. He had enough of both;—but he was deficient in imagination. His system of politics was his own,—borrowed from no one; and Mr. Roebuck's work proves that Sir Robert always reasoned with his own intellect. "It was," said Prince Albert, "the peculiar characteristic of Sir Robert Peel in the greatest as in the smallest matters *always to see all the difficulties beforehand*, and carefully indicate them,—but once that his mind was made up, he went forward without hesitation." Here is the true key to explain Sir Robert Peel's character, and to account for many remarkable passages in his public career.

But enough of this "History." The virulence and asperity of Swift, Bolingbroke, Junius and Cobbett were accompanied by racy humour, happy fancies, splendid eloquence, or masculine vigour. It was reserved for Mr. Roebuck's work to be offensive without eloquence and morose without genius. Failing as an historian, Mr. Roebuck might possibly succeed as a pamphleteer if he would publish by sheets, not volumes. The only value which his work can possess is, that it may yet produce statements which will prove materials for history in the hands of some one who can handle an historian's pen with conciseness, brilliancy and temper.

Observations on the Past and Present State of Fire-Arms, and on the Probable Effects in War of the New Musket, &c. By Col. Chesney. Longman & Co.

MILITARY fame, as we are all aware, has never since the days of the Plantagenets been a national ambition in England. Any warlike propensities that we may possess are maritime; and even here we in the long run give the preference to pacific counsels. This is the political

optimism to which we endeavour to approximate,—and when we reluctantly go to war, it is for peace sake. It is perhaps from an exaggerated attachment to these principles that some apparent and some real evils have grown up in the war departments of the public service:—that our armies, as compared with our extended dominion and our general resources, are insignificant,—that our defences and fortifications are not a great deal better than castles of card,—that a strong family resemblance is to be traced between our arsenals and our old curiosity shops,—and that our knowledge of the strategical art itself—except in the cases of a few distinguished veterans—is, as compared with the military attainments of our Continental neighbours, considerably below zero. Even our Navy—the only service that hitherto enlisted the belligerent sympathies of England—even our Navy now-a-days is smothered under olive-branches,—and for the most part laid up in ordinary, contracting mould and cobwebs. Britannia herself seems to have exchanged her trident for a constabulary baton, and to have descended from Deity to become a kind of sub-inspector of marine police patrolling the high seas and taking up the smugglers and corsairs and body-snatchers of the slave trade, along with all other disorderly craft that may infest the thoroughfares of the ocean. On the whole, we conceive we have been wise in our generation in pursuing this system. In fact, there was no good reason for our departure from it. We doubtless knew that a *casus belli* could be extracted from anything,—from a Tahiti or a tee-totum; but we are a sober people, and find neither profit nor amusement in practising this ingenuity. We regard war not as an object but as a means—and a means to be used only when it becomes matter of necessity. Hence, we folded our arms and looked on with much phlegm, though sometimes broken by a smile, while some of our neighbours in casque and cuirass seemed playing at the game of soldiers for its own sake.

But what is wisdom in one generation may be foolishness in another; what was wise in the age of ramming down cartridge and hauling up mainsails may be very infatuated in the age of Chasseurs de Vincennes and ubiquity of steam. The French musket and the war steamer have brought us and our "lively neighbours," as we sometimes playfully call them, into virtual contact, into a state of fraternization that may under certain suspicious circumstances turn into anything but a kiss of peace. Not to dwell on the subject of steam, whose "whereabout" is everywhere,—this new, mysterious weapon, with its "cylindro-conical-hollow-expansive-ball," its six shots a minute, and its range of 1,500 yards,—the mere description of it is enough to breed a panic, though its French panegyrist coolly calls it "*très satisfaisant*." This new musket has, as well as steam, all but annihilated both space and time; but far from making "two lovers happy," bids fair to make two rivals exceedingly pugnacious. Were it only space and time that it annihilated, it might merely concern metaphysics; but if matters go on at this rate the range of this infernal machine may be indefinitely extended,—and it makes us fidgetty, at the least, to think that whilst we may be pleasantly picking up cockle-shells one of these days on the strand at Dover we may be "playfully" picked down ourselves by a bullet despatched from Calais! Even at the present hour this execrable and ruthless projectile has you in its power at the range of nearly a mile. Assuredly the existence of such a weapon "craves wary walking." Why, electro-biology itself could not exercise its wicked will more wantonly! But

the monster has been created, and we cannot unmake him. We must, on the contrary, we suppose, multiply the breed so that they may neutralize one another, leaving nothing behind but the moral that points the *tails* of the two poor cats "in the adage."

Now, this seems to be the view of the matter which has led to the book by Col. Chesney before us. He apprehends a truth lying somewhere between the theories of a Cobden and those of a Sir Francis Head. He cannot think, with the first, in the face of all we see, that the golden age has returned—except perhaps in the Change Alley view of the subject,—nor, with the last, that we may be so very easily thrust by our lively neighbours aforesaid into a metaphorical age of iron, violence, rapine, and massacre.

Let us appear not rash nor diffident;
Immoderate valour swells into a fault,
And fear admitted into public councils
Betrays like treason.—Let us shun them both—

is the sober view of the case which the author of the work before us has taken throughout. His book opens up the whole subject of military reform in these countries, and in doing so follows an extended plan. In the first instance it treats of the progress of artillery from early periods up to the present day,—an interesting subject as handled by the author. Incidental to this history, the volume presents illustrations of the author's opinions on the crises or turning points of great battles,—more especially of those of Frederic of Prussia, Napoleon, and Wellington; and shews the various treatments adopted by these great practitioners and learned leeches in the art of war, in bringing their armies successfully through the hour of peril when the contest raves and has all but lost its mind. Thence, it proceeds to criticize the various departments of our military service, as at present existing, with a view to either their reform or their re-organization,—more especially that important arm the artillery, to which the author belongs, and on which, whether as regards theory or practice, he brings, along with signal ability, a large amount of knowledge and experience to bear. Concurrently with this investigation, the system and resources of the British armies are compared with those of the Continent;—which again leads to a history in detail of the new musket, its different forms and structures, as exemplified in the Norwegian, the French, and the Prussian muskets, &c. respectively,—and considerations on the change of tactics that this weapon is sure to entail. The volume closes with a chapter on the howitzer, and its tendency to simplify artillery by superseding every other species of ordnance in the field. Statistics and tabular data are copiously supplied throughout the volume,—along with illustrative plates of the new musket, the howitzer, &c.

The reformation of the artillery service however—or rather, its re-organization—forms the main subject of this volume. This service has been long a subject of criticism, and its numerous vices and defects have several years back been consigned to schedule A. of an anticipated reform. But the Old Sarums and Gattos of the Ordnance still, it appears, linger on the stage,—and will probably continue to linger until extinguished by a pressure from without in the shape of a growing impression that we are to awake some fine morning and find a French flotilla on our coasts or a French army marching through Temple Bar if amongst other military reforms we do not sweep away at once our rotten anachronisms, and number them with the things that have been.—In past days they answered their purpose; but they have done their work,—and,

To have done is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery. . . .

If we must go into the battle field, of course we had better not take thither obsolete old bombs or venerable muskets, howsoever virtuous they may be, or whatever they may "have done" in their day, any more than we would go into action with "rusty" coats of "mail," or chain armour, or battering rams, or catapults, or arquebusses, or bows and arrows. Our Anglo-Saxon nature has an antiquarian affection for its forefathers and their ways, and is indisposed to what it regards as innovation,—and this is a species of filial piety that is very amiable. But there must be a limit to it; and the pillage of England by a band of foreign freebooters and marauders would, there is no denying, be a somewhat greater innovation than any that might slip in with a reform bill for the artillery.

The vices of this service, as at present constituted, have now become apparent even to non-professional men. It would be impossible within our space to enumerate them,—and in truth it is not much in the way of our spaces to be given up to such subjects at all. The interests of which we have charge flourish most freely in a time when themes like these have no charm save for the professional reader. There is no denying, however, that the circumstances of the time have awakened a very general anxiety as to the condition of our armaments; and that the prevailing sentiment is creating—as a prevailing sentiment always does—a literature of its own. Our readers have a right, no doubt, to require that we should keep them informed of the facts which such literature embodies, even when we believe that they are not destined to have any permanent or modifying influence on that more genial and catholic literature to which we consider our office to apply.

Into the technical statement of the vices of this branch of our military arrangements generally in reference to the rest, the widest stretch of interpretation on the part of our readers will not, however, require that we should follow. We pass over the charges of neglect and mismanagement of this particular arm,—to come to Col. Chesney's views as to the possibility, or probability, of a hostile descent on our coasts, and the bearing of that contingency on the deficiency of our Artillery service.

After referring to the statements of Paixhans in his 'Constitution Militaire de la France' to the effect that steam has rendered England vulnerable,—and to the Duke of Wellington's letter in 1847 to Sir John Burgoyne on the state of our fortifications,—Col. Chesney says,—

"The lamentable deficiency of the field artillery of Great Britain, with reference to such an emergency, will be sufficiently evident, if we bear in mind that there are only 52 guns horsed for service in Great Britain; viz., five troops of horse Artillery, and eight batteries at Woolwich and elsewhere. Whereas, if the number were to be based on that of the continental armies, for instance, on the Prussian corps of 40,000 men assembled on the Meuse in 1815, with 200 pieces of cannon, there should be 178, or, according to the limited allowance of the Sub-Committee of Artillery, 79 guns for the 35,612 regular troops in Great Britain, without providing any whatever for an additional force; or even failing this, for the militia and volunteers. Less than three corps, each of 50,000 men, could not be considered an adequate protection with reference to invasion; viz. one in Ireland, and two in Scotland and England,—one of the corps in these countries being allotted for the coast defences, and another kept in reserve, to be assembled by railway at some central point in the country. The smallest number with which the protection of Great Britain and Ireland could be undertaken, would, according to the Duke of Wellington, be a force, including militia, of 150,000 men; which, allowing three guns to every 1,000; would require 450 guns, or at the low estimate of the Artillery Committee, 333 guns to be brought into

the field. To horse such a number, in order to provide against a possible contingency, is scarcely to be thought of, more particularly as, in case of emergency, large assistance in point of untrained animals would be at command. As in the case of the rest of the army, a numerical force of artillery is in these times greatly increased by the means of rapid locomotion, since a short time would suffice to concentrate it, not only at any one particular place, but even at several points in succession. The available force, however, could not be beyond the actual number of guns and troops that ought to be assembled at any one point of attack. It is true that by means of railways the guns could be sent to occupy certain positions, and thus to act, though less efficiently, with a small proportion of hired horses, or even without any at all; but it is evident that in this case it would be absolutely necessary to send experienced gunners to serve them. Horses, that would be useful to a certain extent, could be obtained and hastily trained; but this is absolutely out of the question with regard to the gunners. If it be true, as has been stated, that something may be done with inferior cavalry or infantry, but that bad artillery is worse than useless, the possibility of providing a sufficient number of well-trained artillerymen for field service, on such an emergency, becomes an object of paramount necessity. And the force estimated by the illustrious Commander-in-Chief to be requisite for the protection of the country would call for 9,713 artillerymen, or about 3,000 men in addition to what we now have, supposing every gunner to be taken into the field for this purpose, thus leaving the garrisons and sea-batteries to be manned by the Coast Guard and volunteers. An increase of 3,000 men to the service seems, therefore, to be indispensable, on the broad ground that though there might possibly be time to call out the militia and raise volunteers for a sudden emergency, the necessary instructions could not be given to the additional gunners, who are required to support and assist such a force in the defence of the kingdom. * *

"Since it cannot be denied that the loughs and bays in Ireland, the firths in Scotland, and the estuaries as well as the bays in England, are at least very imperfectly, and, generally speaking, not at all protected, in case of attack: our present means of defence, being inadequate for both objects, would either be employed on the exposed points, or, if concentrated with reference to the more effective defence of the interior, would leave the former almost wholly unprotected. If the coast be made, as it probably would be, the leading object, the whole force will be required on or in the vicinity of the sea-board. If, on the contrary, the greater attention be given to the means of meeting an enemy in the field, the coast must be denuded of troops, or at best only partially defended, in order that, by leaving one-third of the troops and guns for the protection of the north of England and Scotland, the remainder, or about 24,000 men and 36 guns horsed, and about 50 more without horses, may be assembled at some point in the south of England. This can scarcely be considered a mere speculation, since it must be admitted that a fleet of steamers may eventually find an opportunity of suddenly landing on our shores, in a few hours, a force double that which was recently transported with such speed from Toulon to the coast of Italy. It was no disparagement to the untiring vigilance of our blue-jackets that a formidable army was landed in Egypt in 1798, or that another was only prevented by the elements from effecting the same thing in Ireland; nor will it be any reproach to our navy if the first lull after a storm which clears the Channel for a moment, should enable a hostile flotilla to reach our coast, and disembark with a degree of speed and safety hitherto impossible in maritime operations: for to effect the latter object, it would only be necessary that two small-sized steamers should be run ashore broadside on, which being done, planks on one side, and vessels coming up successively on the other, would form a bridge in a moment for the enemy; not, in fact, the first since the Norman conquest who will have reached the coast of Britain. Thus viewed, steam is scarcely less than a floating bridge, which may have one extremity at any one of the various ports of the Continent situated between the Baltic and the harbour of Cadiz, and the other on our own shores; where, however, the threatened point may and can

be defended (provided we have the means of doing so), whenever a passage across the Channel is attempted. With reference to subsidiary means, it might, were this the place, be easily shown that, without the consumption of time and the vast expense required by the construction of regular fortifications, defensive works might be executed at a comparatively small expense; such works, whether for the protection of particular points on the coast, or for that of a great central dépôt in the interior, could not be mastered without heavy artillery; and the transport of the latter would give all that England requires—a little time. This equally applies to what might be done for the protection of the capital, and the great arsenal of the empire in its vicinity, which may be considered branches of the same important object; considering their proximity to the coast, it is not too much to say that means should be taken for their temporary security, were it only for two or three days; and, in connexion with such precautions, we may mention the great assistance that would be afforded for defensive warfare by the hedgerows and inclosures of England when compared with such means in other countries."

This the more ostensible subject of the volume must be taken in its full extent by the readers whom it concerns in order that the author's opinions on the state of our Artillery service may be fully appreciated. Some of these opinions are probably open to criticism and controversy; but on the whole Col. Chesney appears to have made out a clear case for Artillery reform and re-organization, and on a wide basis.—We turn, however, to that portion of the volume which treats of the new musket,—an engrossing subject in military circles just now, and of interest to the general public. We gave last week the opinion of Sir C. J. Napier,—we shall quote in brief the report of Col. Chesney. In what follows, we have a succinct account of this formidable weapon, and of the progressive improvements which it has received up to the present day.—

"An elongated projectile is one of the happier efforts of skill and genius, the application of which to the musket has been accompanied by such improvements in the arm itself, as will, according to some, supersede the use of light artillery altogether; and, under modified circumstances, must produce considerable changes in the formation as well as the tactics of modern armies. The various kinds of fire-arms now competing for the palm of excellence may be classed under two heads, viz., the breech-loading musket, and another description of weapon receiving the ball at the muzzle. The latter, as far as it has been brought into use in France, is practically shown to be greatly superior to the old musket of that nation, and the former is expected to have still greater advantages; but whichever principle may ultimately receive the preference, it is certain that the new instruments, in either case, will have greater range and far more accuracy than has been hitherto obtained from the best rifles in the hands of the most experienced marksmen."

We cannot find room for the tabular results. It may suffice to say, that the Norwegian breech-loading, or as it is sometimes called "chamber-loading" musket, compared with the best Prussian rifle at the period when the experiments were made,—that is, from 1839 to 1845,—was found to be manifestly superior. In 1845, at the Fortress of Aggerhaus, the King of Sweden being present, the Norwegian musket was compared again with smooth barrel muskets and Jager rifles, and the superiority was increased; but the various ratios of superiority, whether as regards precision of aim, rapidity of fire, or durability of the weapon, are too complicated to be indicated here.

We come then to the needle-igniting musket of Prussia.—

"The progress of the Zündnadelgewehr, or needle-igniting musket, was slow at first; but the fusiliers having been so armed, its adoption gradually became general, and it will probably be used ere long throughout the Prussian army. It combines the use of per-

cussion with that of a particular kind of ball, which being conical at the point, cylindrical in the centre, and round at the larger end, is, as in the case of the French projectile, a good deal heavier than a sphere of the same calibre. It becomes rifled as it passes through the barrel, and is propelled with much greater force than the ordinary rifle-ball, owing to two causes, viz., a suitable centre of gravity, and the more perfect ignition of the powder, which takes place in front, instead of being as formerly at the other end of the charge. This advantage, one of the greatest belonging to the change, is accomplished by means of a metal needle and a spiral spring. The spring serves the purpose of a lock, and by forcing the needle through the charge, the fulminating powder explodes in a way which will be better understood from the following details and plate."

—Here follow details and plates, for which we must refer the reader to the volume itself.

After stating that the breech-loading musket had been partially used, and, as it was understood, with great effect, in the late Hungarian war, the author goes on to make an interesting extract from the statement of the Danish Commander Krogh, at the late Battle of Istedt, where the Danes found themselves opposed by skirmishers armed with the new Prussian musket. "It was in vain," says the Danish general, "that a couple of guns threw shells at a short range among the skirmishers; it was in vain that a body of cavalry made their several attacks; it was in vain that the endeavour was made to bring up the infantry from Oberstolk, which was now in flames, whilst a fierce engagement was going on in it from the house-windows and the streets. In less than an hour we suffered a great loss."

The chapter winds up with a reference to the fact, that the efficiency of the new musket is now being put to the test of a committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and that a variety of muskets are under examination,—amongst others, the patent needle-gun of Sears and the rifle invented by Mr. Lancaster. On this subject, Col. Chesney says:—

"As the new musket, whether loading at the breech or at the muzzle, gives a more distant and a more accurate fire than is ever attained even by our best rifles, it can scarcely be doubted that in one, if not in both, of these two forms, the new weapon will be adopted in the British army, but whether of the English or of the smaller calibre of the French, requires much serious consideration. * * But in closing this chapter, it should be observed, in connexion with the subject of the new musket, that if the present-sized bore should be retained either for the Prussian or the Minié weapon, there will be a serious increase of weight to the soldier; and this being the unavoidable consequence, it is worthy of consideration whether a smaller bore, and of course a lighter musket, should not be adopted. Undoubtedly, the Minié rifle, for instance, has a very extended range and great precision with its expansive ball, which, be it observed, owing to its elongated form, weighs an ounce avoirdupois, notwithstanding the smaller bore of the piece. If, therefore, the latter be very efficient, there does not seem to be any reason why the British soldier should be burdened with the increased weight that will be the consequence of maintaining the existing bore."

A change of tactics in connexion with the new musket is believed to be inevitable. To what extent that change may be necessary is a question. Some go so far as to say, that it must render obsolete most of the principles, along with the practice, hitherto adopted by tacticians. The author has with great force brought his own opinions—which take a medium course—to bear on the subject, as also those of other writers, more especially Col. Portlock,—an authority that many will be disposed to defer to. The professional and generally scientific attainments of this distinguished officer are well known. Amongst foreign writers, Capt. Wittich, a Prussian officer of talent and reputation, has given

his views on this question. But the subject of a change of tactics is far too large to be entered on here.

According to Col. Chesney, an increased use of rockets and shells may be confidently expected in future warfare. Austria has already anticipated the other Continental powers in this respect, but keeps her secret. Several improvements have been lately made in the weapon, and Mr. Hale's invention is believed to have obviated the objection hitherto arising from the stick or tail in the rocket. It is understood that the Government of the United States used this weapon with great effect in the late Mexican war, and that it has purchased the invention.

—Particular attention will be drawn to the chapter on the Howitzer in this volume. This gun bids fair to supersede every other species of ordnance brought into the field, and to so far simplify that arm. It may not be generally known that it is to Louis Napoleon that this military doctrine is due as its first propounder, if not originator,—and that it was in the dungeon of Ham that the captive gave his thoughts to the subject. In his '*Nouveau Système d'Artillerie de Campagne*,' written in this fortress, he proposes his theory of the 12-pounder howitzer gun, mounted on an 8-pounder carriage, and retaining only four projectiles, viz. shells, solid shot, ordinary case-shot, and spherical case-shot,—as a substitute for all varieties of cannon in the field.

A few words before closing our notice. With respect to the general structure and composition of the volume before us, it is sufficient to say, that in a practical work of this nature the adoption of any style save that which satisfies the requirements of method and perspicuity is scarcely expected, or perhaps compatible. And this is for the most part the style that the author has judiciously, or rather instinctively, employed. The author is full of his subject from first to last, and so as he conveys his idea, is not squeamish about his language,—which, however, on the whole, is racy and vigorous English, though not owing to his care, as it would seem, but to his unconsciousness. At times, however, this "brave negligence" becomes a snare; and there are here and there scattered portions of the volume in which a more equitable distribution of the writer's attention between matter and manner had been desirable, were it only for the sake of the former. When not well presented, matter loses weight. The force of some of the author's remarks is impaired at times by a somewhat slipshod turn of phrase leading to obscurity; and trains of reasoning and illustration are not always wound up with sufficient precision and conclusiveness. The arrangement, too, though systematic in a general sense, occasionally gets entangled in detail; and the plethora of materials swamping the subject, sometimes conceals for the moment the landmarks of the plan. These, however, are slight deductions from the merit of the volume;—and in many cases are the result of that extended and familiar knowledge of the subject which at times leads authors to assume that their readers in point of information are on a level with themselves.

Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham and his Contemporaries. By George Thomas Earl of Albemarle.

[Concluding Notice.]

THOUGH direct hostilities between the King and his ministers were now of necessity suspended, it was but an armed truce; and as must have been foreseen, negotiations were soon renewed,—when the Rockingham party accepted and came into office. The sketches here given of the character of General Conway, to whom

was assigned the leadership in the House of Commons—of Dowdeswell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—and of Lord John Cavendish—though brief, are just. Still better is a sketch of one who declined to join that ministry,—a remarkable man in every way; sound-hearted, clear-headed and free from all sinister purposes or influences.—

"The Premier's friend, Sir George Savile, was invited to take part in the Rockingham Administration. But with his habitual delicacy and candour he declined the offer, alleging that, as an independent Member of Parliament, he could better assert his privileges and serve his friends. Faction has spared the name of Savile: contemporaries are unanimous in representing him as in the highest degree generous, benevolent, disinterested, and unostentatious—a high commendation in an age where mere negative virtues were rare, and statesmen imitated the maxims rather than the practice of Sir Robert Walpole. In person Savile was somewhat above the middle size; his figure was slender, his complexion adust, his constitution delicate; his address was easy, and almost bordering upon negligence. As an orator he possessed great facility of utterance, and was simple even to austerity in the choice of his words. In debate he was clear, sensible, and persuasive. A peculiar radiance spread over his features whenever philanthropy was the theme of his discourse. Indeed, the general belief in the honesty and benevolence of his intentions produced such an impression in favour of his arguments, that 'Truth came mended from his tongue.' His habits of thinking were very original. 'He had a head,' Walpole remarks, 'as acutely argumentative as if it had been made by a German logician for a model.' He was a shrewd observer of contemporary statesmen. He predicted early the future greatness of Charles Fox. When that statesman was scarcely a man, he praised him for his readiness in finding out blots—his celerity in hitting the bird's-eye of an argument, and his general talents for opposition. 'Hence,' said Savile, 'others may have more stock, but Fox has more ready money about him than any of his party.' Tolerance in matters of religion is a doctrine of comparatively recent growth. It was imperfectly understood by the Whigs of the last century, who combined the ideas of Protestantism and the Hanoverian succession. It was utterly unknown to their political opponents, who recognized the Church of England as the sole Church of Christ; but Savile was an honourable exception to both these extremes. He advocated the claims of the Roman Catholics, and his advocacy exposed him to the fury of the Church and King mobs of the year '70; and yet, even while his house was assailed, and frequent attempts were made to set it on fire, he spoke of the incendiaries with compassion, and ascribed the zeal of the multitude rather to their ignorance than to their evil passions, rather to their being led by blind guides than to the spontaneous aberration of their own feelings. Savile's conduct on this occasion was highly characteristic. Several of his friends agreed to sit up with him during the night for the protection of his family. It was arranged amongst them that parties from time to time should sally forth in search of intelligence respecting the riots, but, as their accounts varied from each other, Savile said, with great composure, 'Here, gentlemen, is a fine lesson for an historian. We have a fact of the day before us, reported by men of integrity and ability, anxious to search for truth, and willing to record it with as much circumstance and minuteness as possible. Yet, such is the nature of the human mind, that with all its inclinations to do right, it is under that operation which in some degree prevents it. Such was this wise and virtuous citizen, who indeed exhibited in his character many of the qualities which the Roman satirist ascribes to the senator Crispus:—

Cujus erant mores, qualis facundia, mitis Ingenium: muris ac terras populosque regent! Quis comes utilior?"

The reign of the Rockinghams was soon over. Burke said that they had no connexion, no correspondence of counsels with Lord Bute. Whether this fact tended to shorten their tenure of office, is still a discussed question; it is certain, as Burke also said, that they were traversed by an opposition of placemen and pensioners.

We do not think the non-interference of Lord Bute is quite so clearly established, as it is now the fashion to assume. The assertion of his son may have been true to the letter, and yet very significant advice may have reached His Majesty from Lord Bute. Mr. Jenkinson, Lord Bute's former secretary, was always within ear-shot. Certainly those most likely to be well informed—Rockingham, Hardwicke, Richmond, Temple, Grenville, and others—were of opinion that Lord Bute did influence His Majesty, and did aid in overthrowing the Rockingham party and bringing Mr. Pitt into office. Be this as it may, we cannot doubt that before Lord Temple was even sent for, the conditions were settled with Mr. Pitt. The Rockingham Manifesto put forth by Burke says so, and we believe it. Lord Temple stuck to his principles, as Mr. Pitt foreknew he would. Mr. Pitt was weary of principles which had more than once kept him out of office: he had long been temporising, playing a part, and waiting on events. He longed for power, and was resolved to possess it; he had consented to accept it on terms which he knew Lord Temple would reject,—and therefore in the interviews with him, which he could not with common decency avoid, he assumed a tone of authority and superiority which made co-operation impossible. Temple saw at once that matters were arranged: and he demanded equal power for himself and his friends—such as no doubt he had on former occasions offered to Mr. Pitt—that his honour might remain without stain, his conduct consistent, and that there might be no overwhelming authority that should compromise him by negotiation or agreement. Whether the terms on which Mr. Pitt consented to accept office were dictated by the King or by "the King's friends," they were the same that would have been dictated by Lord Bute. Parties were again to be broken up by fresh divisions;—a section of the Rockingham Whigs was to be retained in office,—a section of "the King's friends" to be admitted to office,—Mr. Pitt and a few of his friends to creep into office;—and, to make patent to the world the subserviency of Mr. Pitt, Lord Bute's brother, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, was to be restored to his office of Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, and *for life*;—and as security for future good behaviour, "the great Commoner" consented to be shelved in a peerage. The old Chancellor, Lord Hardwicke, appears to have thought as we do on this subject, for he thus wrote to Lord Rockingham:—

"I cannot help fancying that the terms of the agreement between Lord Chatham and the Scotch Thane must have run in the style of recognizance. The condition of the obligation being such that 'you the said W. P., &c. shall, in good and lawful money of Great Britain, &c. for the behoof and benefit of my dearly beloved brother, &c.'"

The more influential members of the Rockingham party who had remained in office soon saw through the shallow pretence of liberality,—as, Lord Rockingham said, that the policy adopted "meant the destruction, or would have the consequence of breaking" up the party, and resigned;—forthwith, Mr. Charles Jenkinson, one of "the King's friends" and formerly Lord Bute's private secretary, was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

We are told that these facts signify nothing,—that we have the assurance of Lord Bute's son that his father did not advise. We certainly by no means consider these facts as conclusive:—but we have also the assurance of almost every minister when out of office that Lord Bute's influence controlled and directed everything,—confirmed by the word of Mr. Pitt and Lord Chatham under like circumstances,—that is, when out of office. Then, Lord Chatham could

see nothing but a regular system of despotism, originating in the "all controlling power of the man, who held principles incompatible with freedom." Bah!—the man held the same power and the same principles when Lord Chatham retired from as when Mr. Pitt accepted office,—the same as when Lord Temple refused to join with Pitt except on such conditions as should secure to the ministry freedom of action.

We fear that we shall have somewhat wearied our readers by commenting at such length on these volumes, and on that storehouse of historic information 'The Grenville Papers,'—following so immediately Lord Mahon's 'History,' and all relating to the same period. But simultaneous publication is an accident, while historic importance is permanent:—and no one can hereafter write on the period without reference to these works.

Lord Albemarle of course felt himself called on to say something about Junius. Fortunately, under some mis-information, he had "torn up his notes" on the subject,—and thus was compelled to condense into a few pages what, judging from those pages, could have proved only, no matter how extended or elaborated, how little he knew, had read or thought on the subject.

"According to my hypothesis, George Grenville was not the author, but the originator of the Junius letters; that he employed Mr. Charles Lloyd, his former private secretary, to convey the materials for the work to Mr. afterwards Sir Philip Francis, who dressed them up in his own language; and that, after Mr. Grenville's death, Lord Temple continued to supply matter to Francis through the medium of Mr. Lloyd until within seventeen days of the latter gentleman's death."

—This hypothesis can scarcely be considered original. Dr. Parr and others always maintained that the letters were written by Lloyd, the information being furnished by Grenville; and some quarter of a century since—probably to humour the Franciscans, then in the ascendant.—Mr. Barker developed this theory in a rambling volume of five or six hundred pages, and suggested that possibly Francis was the amanuensis.

To the Franciscan theory of Mr. Taylor there are, independent of all other objections, some moral ones, which, for the honour of human nature, we hope are insurmountable;—still the wild erratic courses of other enthusiasts, political as well as religious, forbid us to say that on moral grounds alone Francis could not have been the writer. But that Francis, or any man in the position and with the relations of Francis and his family,—without the heated brain of enthusiasm—without feeling or interest, which is almost assumed in assigning to him so subordinate an agency,—would risk all he had—all his hopes for the future—his moral character beyond redemption,—by associating himself in any way with an attack on the King and others, to whom he and his father were under the deepest personal and pecuniary obligation, passes all experience, comprehension, and belief. Lord Albemarle has, however, added one or two circumstances, the force of which we are at a loss to conjecture.

What, for example, can be the meaning of his specific reference to information furnished after Mr. Grenville's death by Lord Temple, up to "within seventeen days" of Mr. Lloyd's death? We cannot help the reader even to a conjecture. All we know is, that Mr. Grenville died on the 13th of January, 1772;—that, though the last letter of Junius was not published until the 21st of January, 1772, there is reason to believe from the private letters that it was printed and proofs sent to Junius on the 11th or 12th of January, and therefore before Mr. Grenville died;—and that Mr. Lloyd died on the 22nd of January, 1773, and therefore more than twelve months

after the last letter of Junius was published;—that the last of the Miscellaneous Letters attributed to Junius was published on the 12th of May, 1772, and therefore more than eight months before Mr. Lloyd died. The meaning, therefore, of Lord Albemarle in stating with such scrupulous exactness that information was furnished by Lord Temple to Mr. Lloyd up to "within seventeen days" of his death, we must leave to the speculative imagination of the reader.

Another curious confirmative authority is added by Lord Albemarle.—

"I am unwilling to consider these letters as the work of an individual. In the early editions of Junius the frontispiece represents bees hovering round a hive. Underneath are the words, 'Nos numerus sumus,' a motto, intending (and, as I conceive, with truth) to imply that more than one person was concerned in the production."

—Though "early editions" covers more than one edition, it does not specifically mention any edition; but the reader will see at once that unless this bee-hive and motto appeared in the edition of 1772, the only one brought out under the authority and with the avowed sanction of Junius, it can have no relevancy whatever to the question under consideration. We need scarcely add, that it did not appear in the title-page of that edition. Still, though nothing subsequent could be brought to bear on the subject, we were curious to see by whom and when these significant bee-hive editions were published;—we turned, therefore, to some fourteen editions of Junius—including, as we believe, every edition that could put forth the claim of one original note—without success; no bee-hive could be found. It was obvious, therefore, that the "early editions" referred to by his Lordship neither meant the earliest nor the best, but some of the mere cheap reprints,—published, probably, from the bee-hive and motto, by "associated" publishers, and which we had considered as mere waste paper. We however sent to the old booksellers to obtain copies and learn particulars. The results of our inquiries are these:—an edition by "Vernor & Hood, Cuttill, Walker" and others, in 1804, with the bee-hive and the motto "Associated,"—referring, we suppose, to the fact that "more than one person [bookseller] was concerned in the production;" another, by Oddy & Co., 1811, with the bee-hive but without the motto, from which we infer that it was a private speculation of Oddy & Co., and not a speculation in which others were "associated." We have also received the following information. "There was an edition of Junius published many years ago by Cundee, of Ivy Lane—of no value—which contained, I am informed, a bee-hive with a Latin motto on the title; as did editions of Bacon's 'Essays,' Locke's 'Essays,' and other works by the same publisher. Engraved bee-hives with printed Latin mottoes were common in the books of that time,—different volumes of the same work—'Elegant Extracts,' for example—have the bee-hive on the several title-pages, but with different Latin mottoes. There was some half century since a club of publishers called The Bee-Hive Club;—in brief, engraved bee-hives with printed Latin mottoes are to be found in books for at least a hundred years, from 1725 to 1825."

We must, however, once again remind the reader that no bee-hive appears in the only authorized edition,—and, therefore, bee-hives and Latin mottoes can prove nothing;—unless, indeed, it be assumed that the bee-hive booksellers found out the secret, and resolved to keep it a secret by wrapping it up in a symbol.

Macaronéana; or, Miscellanies of Macaronic Literature of the different Nations of Europe—[Mélanges de Littérature Macaronique, &c.]
By Octave Delepierre. Brighton, Gancia.

Is all ages scholars have had a fancy for sporting with their erudition, and extracting what they have deemed humour from learned bantering and fantastical authorship. In this they resemble those old sculptors who, from the spirit of whim or to show their versatility, have twisted wood and marble into such artistic contortions as may be observed in ancient cathedrals and mansion-houses. The trick may be little worth, —but its records form a chapter unquestionably not to be overlooked in the history of Literature.

Macaronic poetry is clearly to be traced to that taste for burlesque which has in some form or other been present wherever letters have been cultivated. The Macaronic bards are the Harlequins of song:—like Shakespeare's Fool, they may say—"motley's your only wear." Whether such humour as they exhibit is not of a kind essentially mechanical and easily produced, it is scarcely worth while to discuss. Drollery insists on having its schools, like the Arts,—and the Fun of learned men has its own proprieties by which alone it must be tried. That which is meant to be quaint and whimsical in literary productions must be measured by the criticism of the broad grin. We shall do better by giving our readers a few examples of Macaronic poetry such as it is, than by setting up any dissertation on its worth.

Of course, in his 'Curiosities of Literature' Mr. Disraeli has not overlooked Macaronic poetry,—and the subject has been copiously treated of by the humourists and scholars of many countries. In Italy, Guadrio, Crescembini, and Tiraboschi—in Germany, Flögel and Genthe—in France, Naudé, Nodier, and Brunet—in our own country, a host of essayists have amused themselves with commenting on Macaronic drollery. As in styles of greater pretension, so in Macaronic verse, there are the true and the false,—there is the genuine as distinct from the counterfeit Macaronic. An example of each will indicate the difference better than a statement of principles. But before giving these, we must say a few words about our learned author.

Mr. Delepierre, like some other scholars, has a partiality for the Macaronic poets. In this volume he has given us the result of his researches amongst the copious collection of these to be found in the choice library of the Belgian Ambassador, M. Van de Weyer. With many of the authors here referred to we have long been familiar; but the peculiar merit of this interesting volume is, that it is a catalogue of *Macaronéana*, with illustrative extracts. Mr. Delepierre exhibits knowledge of his theme,—but we cannot always approve of his selections. In his next edition, we should advise him to retrench the biographical particulars relating to the authors whom he cites, and give more space to the extracts from their works. We could wish, too, that he would remove some offensive extracts from his pages,—especially the Latin stanzas at page 340 to which a late unhappy wit has given by his paraphrase a worse than disagreeable repute. Some of his specimens are too erotic, though veiled in tongues unfamiliar to the multitude of readers.

Having said thus much, we select an instance of the false Macaronic:—taking it from O'Keefe, as we find it printed in this volume.—

Amo, amas,
I love a lass
As cedar tall and slender;
Sweet Cowallip's grace
Is her nominative case,
And she's of the feminine gender.

Rorum eorum
Sunt Divorum
Harum scarum Divo;
Tag-rag, merry-derry, periwig, and hat-band.
Hic hoc horum genitivo.

—O'Keefe was in his day a first-rate farce writer,—but he was no classical scholar. He had probably when he wrote the above *hodge-podge* a recollection of the absurd attempt at ballad poetry made in his own country by those bawling beggars whose style is so cleverly imitated and improved in Millikin's 'Groves of Blarney.' The lines are mere Bedlam buffoonery; and Mr. Delepierre very properly disputes the title of "a song, compounded of Latin and English words, with words belonging to no language, arbitrarily forged, and wholly unmeaning," to be included in the Macaronic classification.

The following humorous specimen of the true Macaronic, by Porson, may probably be already known to some of our readers,—but we select it nevertheless because of its curious application to a modern epidemic.—

Ego nunquam audivi such terrible news,
As at this present tempus my sensus confuse;
I'm drawn for a miles, I must go cum Marte
And concinus ense, engage Bonaparte.
Such tempora nunquam videbam majores,
For then their opponents had different mores;
But we will soon prove to the Corsican vaunter,
Tho' times may be chang'd, Britons never mutatur.
Mehercle! this consul non potest be quiet,
His word must be lex, and when he says fiat,
Quasi Deus, he thinks we must run at his nod;
But Britons were ne'er good at running, by God!
Per mare, I rather am led to opine
To meet British naves he would not incline;
Lest he should in mare profundum be drown'd,
Et cum alga, non laura, his caput be crown'd.
But allow that this boaster in Britain could land,
Multis cum aliis at his command,
Here are lads who will meet, aye and properly work 'em,
And speedily send 'em, ni fallor, in oceanum.
Nunc let us join corda et manus,
And use well vires et Boni ardus;
Then let nations combine, Britain never can fall;
She's, multum in parvo, a match for them all.

Yet, though the above lines are funny—they do not tickle a classical ear like some which we will cite from Geddes,—a proficient in Macaronic verse. The scansion of Porson's lines does not run so smoothly as does that of the following verses. We can give only a portion of the whole.—

Emma! fer chartam, calamos, et inkum;
Missa Merlini Coceni, befrendi me:
Per deos volo lepidum ac sonorum
Condere carmen.

Volo Thebæum eximii poete
Grande, divinum, simulare sonum,
Lesbia volo numeros puellæ
Jungere suaves.

Quem virum sumes, cithara judæ
Fistula aut scota celebrare diva
Sportica! ac qualem capiti coronam
Nectere vis tu?

Aqua, without doubt very gooda thinga est,
Aurum et inter divitia superbas
Glitterans, fulget velet ignis ardens
Nocte serena.

An canam miram, memoremque mentem
Nulla que forgets, meminisse quorum
Interest; quorum jurent oblivisci
Nulla remembrat!

—In the above lines a classical ear is delighted with the application of the Pindaric metre to Macaronic verse. Mr. Delepierre might with advantage have given a passage from Geddes's description of a meeting of Protestant Dissenters at the London Tavern,—which is not only good burlesque, but a graphic description of a noisy assembly.

Let us puzzle our readers by asking them to translate into Greek verse the following lines.—

Boys, boys, come out to play,
The moon doth shine as bright as day,
Come with a whoop, and come with a call,
Come with a good will, or not at all,
Lose your supper, and lose your sleep,
To come to your playmates in the street.

These verses Dr. King supposes himself to have found in an ancient English manuscript; and he adds that "they are evidently a transla-

tion of the following Greek poetical composition:—which is no other than a Macaronic with English base and Greek flexions."

Κυρμιτε, μίβους, μίβους, κυρμιτε πλαιιν
Μωνη ισασβριτας θηβρει τοπα νουνα διαι
Κυρμιτε συν οντω, συν λονδω κυρμιτε, κανλω,
Λενοστε συππρωαν, μίβους, λενοστε βεδδον,
Συν τοις κομραιδουσι εν στρεισαι πλαουτες.

The above, he never, reminds us once more that the fun of 'Macaronic poetry is "caviare to the general." Sancho Panza had more pleasure in eating an egg by himself than in a public feast,—and scholars seem to have some especial enjoyment in the drollery which is veiled from the many. In some respects the mass of readers lose little by not knowing the merits and demerits of the Macaronic poets:—for even this volume, as we have hinted, painfully attests the coarseness and licence which are assumed by some of them.

History of the American Revolution. By George Bancroft.

[Second Notice.]

AMERICAN history has at least one element of peculiar character. The voyage of the Pilgrim Fathers—the settlement of the Virginia cavaliers—the foundation of Pennsylvania,—though all events of profound moral interest, as well as productive of fine pictorial effects, are not without parallels more or less close in the varied tale of ancient and modern colonization. But that which is distinctive and peculiar in the story of American civilization is, its struggle against the Red Men. Settlers, it is true, have often found themselves in strange company. In Africa the Greek colonizer elbowed the swarthy Ethiop. In South America the Spaniard stood beside the Peruvian and the Carib. Dutchmen have encountered the Malay and the Dyak. For two centuries English settlers have had to deal with the uncivilized races of the East and West—from the Bushmen of the Cape to the savages of New Zealand. But none of these races present the same attractive features as the brethren of the Iroquois and the Mohicans. About these latter there are points of romantic and chivalric interest. Though not free from the vices of the savage, they often exhibit virtues which might shame the European. There is something of dignity in their aspect and bearing. They are seldom without a natural and original poetic sense,—and their language has a wild Ossianic music. They are bold in metaphor and apt in natural illustration. A group of actors on the scene having characteristics so peculiar and so attractive as the Red Skin is invaluable to an historian whose tendency is to see events and note character under their most pictorial aspects.

The part taken by the Indians in that war between the French and English in America which ended in the conquest of Quebec and the expulsion of the Lillies from Canada is narrated at great length by Mr. Bancroft,—and the atrocious nature of the conflict is well brought out. At the commencement of the war, we are allowed a glimpse at a curious war-council.—

"Brothers," said the Delawares to the Miami, "we desire the English and the Six Nations to put their hands upon your heads, and keep the French from hurting you. Stand fast in the chain of friendship with the Government of Virginia." "Brothers," said the Miami to the English, "your country is smooth; your hearts are good; the dwellings of your governors are like the spring in its bloom." "Brothers," they added to the Six Nations, holding aloft a calumet ornamented with feathers, "the French and their Indians have struck us, yet we kept this pipe unhurt; and they gave it to the Six Nations, in token of friendship with them and with their allies. A shell and a string of black wampum were given to signify the unity of heart; and that, though it was darkness to the westward, yet towards the sun-rising

it was bright and clear. Another string of black wampum announced that the war-chiefs and braves of the Miami held the hatchet in their hand, ready to strike the French. The widowed Queen of the Piankeshaws sent a belt of black shells intermixed with white. 'Brothers,' such were her words, 'I am left a poor, lonely woman, with one son, whom I commend to the English, the Six Nations, the Shawnees, and the Delawares, and pray them to take care of him.' The Weas produced a calumet. 'We have had this feathered pipe,' said they, 'from the beginning of the world; so that when it becomes cloudy, we can sweep the clouds away. It is dark in the west, yet we sweep all clouds away towards the sun-rising, and leave a clear and serene sky.' Thus, on the alluvial lands of Western Ohio, began the contest that was to scatter death broadcast through the world. All the speeches were delivered again to the Deputies of the Nations, represented at Logstown, that they might be correctly repeated to the head Council at Onondaga. An express messenger from the Miami hurried across the mountains, bearing to the shrewd and able Dinwiddie, the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, a belt of wampum, the scalp of a French Indian, and a feathered pipe, with letters from the dwellers on the Maumee and on the Wabash. 'Our good brothers of Virginia,' said the former, 'we must look upon ourselves as lost, if our brothers, the English, do not stand by us and give us arms.' 'Eldest brother,' pleaded the Picts and Windows, 'this string of wampum assures you, that the French King's servants have spilled our blood, and eaten the flesh of three of our men. Look upon us and pity us, for we are in great distress. Our chiefs have taken up the hatchet of war. We have killed and eaten ten of the French and two of their negroes. We are your brothers; and do not think this is from our mouth only; it is from our very hearts.' Thus they solicited protection and revenge."

The Duke of Newcastle was unequal to the task of driving the soldiers of France from Canada or from the valley of the Mississippi. The North and South were both in the hands of France. The route of the Ohio and the Mississippi had been discovered by adventurers and missionaries of that nation; and a few years of quiet possession of the territory would have allowed French statesmen to consolidate their power in those regions, and to draw a strong cordon around the entire group of English colonies on the Atlantic seaboard. But Pitt's genius was brought to bear at a critical moment on the arrangement of this great question,—and he conceived the project of breaking the Mississippi line and attacking the enemy in their strongholds on the St. Lawrence. Three expeditions were fitted out. Amherst and Wolfe were ordered to join the fleet under Boscawen, destined to act against Louisbourg.—Forbes was sent to the Ohio Valley,—Abercrombie was intrusted with the command against Crown Point and Ticonderoga, though Lord Howe was sent out with the last named as the real soul of the enterprise.—Mr. Bancroft writes:—

"None of the officers won favour like Lord Howe and Wolfe. Both were still young. To high rank and great connections Howe added manliness, humanity, a capacity to discern merit, and judgment to employ it. As he reached America, he entered on the simple austerity of forest warfare. James Wolfe, but thirty-one years old, had already been eighteen years in the army; was at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and had won laurels at Laffeldt. Merit made him at two-and-twenty a lieutenant-colonel, and his active genius improved the discipline of his battalion. He was at once authoritative and humane, severe, yet indefinitely kind; modest, but aspiring and secretly conscious of ability. The brave soldier dutifully loved and obeyed his widowed mother, and his gentle nature saw visions of happiness in scenes of domestic love, even while he kindled at the prospect of glory, as 'gunpowder at fire.'"

On the 28th of May the expedition reached Halifax.—

"For six days after the British forces, on their way

from Halifax to Louisburgh, had entered Chapeau Rouge Bay, the surf, under a high wind, made the rugged shore inaccessible, and gave the French time to strengthen and extend their lines. The sea still dashed heavily, when, before daybreak, on the 8th of June, the troops, under cover of a random fire from the frigates, attempted disembarking. Wolfe, the third brigadier, who led the first division, would not allow a gun to be fired, cheered on the rowers, and, on coming to shoal water, jumped into the sea; and, in spite of the surf, which broke several boats and upset more, in spite of the well directed fire of the French, in spite of their breastwork and rampart of felled trees, whose interwoven branches made one continued wall of green, the English landed, took the batteries, drove in the French, and on the same day invested Louisburgh. At that landing, none was more gallant than young Richard Montgomery; just one-and-twenty; Irish by birth; an humble officer in Wolfe's brigade; but also a servant of humanity, enlisted in its corps of immortals. The sagacity of Wolfe honoured him with well-deserved praise, and promotion to a lieutenancy. On the morning of the 12th, an hour before dawn, Wolfe, with light infantry and Highlanders, took by surprise the light-house battery on the north-east side of the entrance to the harbour; the smaller works were successively carried. On the 23rd, the English battery began to play on that of the French on the island near the centre of the mouth of the harbour. Science, sufficient force, union among the officers, heroism, pervading mariners and soldiers, carried forward the siege, during which Barre by his conduct secured the approbation of Amherst and the confirmed friendship of Wolfe. Of the French ships in the port, three were burned on the 21st of July; in the night following the 25th, the boats of the squadron, with small loss, set fire to the Prudent, a seventy-four, and carried off the Bienfaisant. Boscawen was prepared to send six English ships into the harbour. But the town of Louisburgh was already a heap of ruins; for eight days, the French officers and men had had no safe place for rest; of fifty-two cannon opposed to the English batteries, forty were disabled. The French had but five ships of the line and four frigates. It was time for the Chevalier de Drucour to capitulate. The garrison became prisoners of war, and, with the sailors and marines, in all 5,637, were sent to England. On the 27th of July, the English took possession of Louisburgh, and, as a consequence, of Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island. Thus fell the power of France on our eastern coast. Halifax being the English naval station, Louisburgh was deserted. The harbour still offers shelter from storms; the coast repels the surge; but a few hovels only mark the spot which so much treasure was lavished to fortify, so much heroism to conquer. Wolfe, whose heart was in England, returned home with the love and esteem of the army. His country was full of exultation; the trophies were deposited with pomp in the cathedral of St. Paul's; the churches gave thanks; Boscawen, himself a member of Parliament, was honoured by a unanimous tribute from the House of Commons. New England, too, triumphed; for the praises awarded to Amherst and Wolfe recalled the heroism of her own sons."

This success inspired Pitt to still greater efforts. He resolved to annex the "boundless north," as it was then called, to the British empire in America; and early in the spring Wolfe again went out,—this time, to conquer Quebec and find a soldier's grave. Many of his companions in arms were then and afterwards famous men:—Jervis, afterwards the renowned Earl St. Vincent, James Cook, the navigator, George Townshend, Barre, and Col. Howe.—

"On the 26th of June, the whole armament arrived, without the least accident, off the Isle of Orleans, on which, the next day, they disembarked. A little south of west the cliff of Quebec was seen distinctly, seemingly impregnable, rising precipitously in the midst of one of the grandest scenes in nature. To protect this guardian citadel of New France, Montcalm had of regular troops no more than six wasted battalions; of Indian warriors few appeared, the wary savages preferring the security of neutrals; the Canadian militia gave him the superiority in numbers; but he put his chief confidence in the natural strength

of the country. Above Quebec, the high promontory on which the upper town is built expands into an elevated plain, having towards the river the steepest acclivities. For nine miles or more above the city, as far as Cape Rouge, every landing-place was intrenched and protected. The river St. Charles, after meandering through a fertile valley, sweeps the rocky base of the town, which it covers by expanding into sedgy marshes. Nine miles below Quebec, the impetuous Montmorenci, after fretting itself a whirlpool route, and leaping for miles down the steps of a rocky bed, rushes with velocity towards the ledge, over which, falling two hundred and fifty feet, it pours its fleecy cataract into the chasm. As Wolfe disembarked on the Isle of Orleans, what scene could be more imposing? On his left lay at anchor the fleet with the numerous transports; the tents of his army stretched across the island; the intrenched troops of France, having their centre at the village of Beauport, extended from the Montmorenci to the St. Charles; the city of Quebec, garrisoned by five battalions, bounded the horizon. At midnight, on the 28th, the short darkness was lighted up by a fleet of fire-ships, that, after a furious storm of wind, came down with the tide in the proper direction. But the British sailors grappled with them and towed them free of the shipping. The river was Wolfe's; the men-of-war made it so; and, being master of the deep water, he also had the superiority on the south-shore of the St. Lawrence. In the night of the 29th, Montcalm, with four battalions, having crossed the south channel, occupied Point Lévi; and where the mighty current, which below the town expands as a bay, narrows to a deep stream of but a mile in width, batteries of mortars and cannon were constructed. The citizens of Quebec, foreseeing the ruin of their houses, volunteered to pass over the river and destroy the works; but, at the trial, their courage failed them, and they retreated. The English, by the discharge of red-hot balls and shells, set on fire fifty houses in a night, demolished the lower town, and injured the upper. But the citadel was beyond their reach, and every avenue from the river to the cliff was too strongly intrenched for an assault."

The summer was going rapidly, and as yet no real progress had been made. Wolfe was eager for action,—and he pursued his researches into the nature of the formidable position with extraordinary eagerness.—

"He saw that the eastern bank of the Montmorenci was higher than the ground occupied by Montcalm, and, on the 9th of July, he crossed the north channel and encamped there; but the armies and their chiefs were still divided by the river precipitating itself down its rocky way in impassable eddies and rapids. Three miles in the interior, a ford was found; but the opposite bank was steep, woody, and well intrenched. Not a spot on the line of the Montmorenci for miles into the interior, nor on the St. Lawrence to Quebec, was left unprotected by the vigilance of the inaccessible Montcalm. The General proceeded to reconnoitre the shore above the town. In concert with Saunders, on the 18th of July, he sailed along the well-defended bank from Montmorenci to the St. Charles; he passed the deep and spacious harbour, which, at four hundred miles from the sea, can shelter a hundred ships of the line; he neared the high cliff of Cape Diamond, towering like a bastion over the waters, and surmounted by the banner of the Bourbons; he coasted along the craggy wall of rock that extends beyond the citadel; he marked the outline of the precipitous hill that forms the north bank of the river,—and everywhere he beheld a natural fastness, vigilantly defended, intrenchments, cannon, boats, and floating batteries guarding every access. Had a detachment landed between the city and Cape Rouge, it would have encountered the danger of being cut off before it could receive support. He would have risked a landing at St. Michael's Cove, three miles above the city, but the enemy prevented him by planting artillery and a mortar to play upon the shipping. Meantime, at midnight, on the 28th of July, the French sent down a raft of fire-ships, consisting of nearly a hundred pieces; but these, like the fire-ships a month before, did but light up the river, without injuring the British fleet. Scarcely a day passed but there were skirmishes of the English with the Indians and Canadians, who were sure to tread stealthily in the footsteps of every

exploring party. Wolfe returned to Montmorenci. July was almost gone, and he had made no effective advances. He resolved on an engagement. The Montmorenci, after falling over a perpendicular rock, flows for three hundred yards, amidst clouds of spray and rainbow glories, in a gentle stream to the St. Lawrence. Near the junction, the river may, for a few hours of the tide, be passed on foot. It was planned that two brigades should ford the Montmorenci at the proper time of the tide, while Monckton's regiments should cross the St. Lawrence in boats from Point Levi. The signal was made, but some of the boats grounded on a ledge of rocks that run out into the river. While the scamen were getting them off, and the enemy were firing a vast number of shot and shells, Wolfe, with some of the navy officers as companions, selected a landing-place; and his desperate courage thought it not yet too late to begin the attack. Thirteen companies of grenadiers, and two hundred of the second battalion of the Royal Americans, who got first on shore, not waiting for support, ran hastily towards the intrenchments, and were repulsed in such disorder that they could not again come into line; though Monckton's regiment had arrived, and had formed with the coolness of invincible valour. But hours hurried by; night was near; the clouds of midsummer gathered heavily, as if for a storm; the tide rose; and Wolfe, wiser than Frederic at Colin, ordered a timely retreat."

In this unsuccessful attempt Wolfe lost 400 men. On the tortures of a body wasted by fever and a mind preyed on by its own restless energy, we will not dwell. Wolfe reckoned on assistance from the corps of Amherst,—but this did not arrive. At last he perceived that his fate rested in his own hands alone,—and he conceived the daring plan of attack which has given to his name the soldier's immortality. We extract Mr. Bancroft's account of the brilliant attack which cost our young hero his life and the French their dominions in Northern America.—

"Every officer knew his appointed duty, when, at one o'clock in the morning of the 13th September, Wolfe, with Monckton and Murray, and about half the forces, set off in boats, and, without sail or oars, glided down with the tide. In three-quarters of an hour the ships followed, and, though the night had become dark, aided by the rapid current, they reached the cove just in time to cover the landing. Wolfe and the troops with him leaped on shore; the light infantry, who found themselves borne by the current a little below the intrenched path, clambered up the steep hill, staying themselves by the roots and boughs of the maple and spruce and ash trees that covered the precipitous declivity, and, after a little firing, dispersed the picket which guarded the height. The rest ascended safely by the pathway. A battery of four guns on the left was abandoned to Colonel Howe. When Townshend's division disembarked, the English had already gained one of the roads to Quebec, and, advancing in front of the forest, Wolfe stood at daybreak with his invincible battalions on the plains of Abraham, the battle-field of empire. 'It can be but a small party come to burn a few houses and retire,' said Montcalm, in amazement, as the news reached him in his intrenchments the other side of the St. Charles; but, obtaining better information,—'Then,' he cried, 'they have at last got to the weak side of this miserable garrison; we must give battle and crush them before mid-day.' And before ten, the two armies, equal in numbers, each being composed of less than five thousand men, were ranged in presence of one another for battle. The English, not easily accessible from intervening shallow ravines and rail fences, were all regulars, perfect in discipline, terrible in their fearless enthusiasm, thrilling with pride at their morning's success, commanded by a man whom they obeyed with confidence and love. The doomed and devoted Montcalm had what Wolfe had called but 'five weak French battalions,' of less than two thousand men, 'mingled with disorderly peasantry,' formed on ground which commanded the position of the English. The French had three little pieces of artillery, the English one or two. The two armies cannonaded each other for nearly an hour; when Montcalm, having summoned Bougainville to his aid, and despatched mes-

senger after messenger for De Vaudreuil, who had fifteen hundred men at the camp, to come up, before he should be driven from the ground, endeavoured to flank the British and crowd them down the high bank of the river. Wolfe counteracted the movement by detaching Townshend with Amherst's regiment, and afterwards a part of the Royal Americans, who formed on the left with a double front. Waiting no longer for more troops, Montcalm led the French army impetuously to the attack. The ill-disciplined companies broke by their precipitation and the unevenness of the ground; and fired by platoons, without unity. The English, especially the forty-third and forty-seventh, where Monckton stood, received the shock with calmness; and after having, at Wolfe's command, reserved their fire till their enemy was within forty yards, their line began a regular, rapid, and exact discharge of musketry. Montcalm was present everywhere, braving danger, wounded, but cheering by his example. The second in command, De Senneze, an associate in glory at Ticonderoga, was killed. The brave but untired Canadians, flinching from a hot fire in the open field, began to waver; and, so soon as Wolfe, placing himself at the head of the twenty-eighth and the Louisburgh grenadiers, charged with bayonets, they everywhere gave way. Of the English officers, Carleton was wounded; Barre, who fought near Wolfe, received in the head a ball which destroyed the power of vision of one eye, and ultimately made him blind. Wolfe, also, as he led the charge, was wounded in the wrist, but still pressing forward, he received a second ball; and, having decided the day, was struck a third time, and mortally, in the breast. 'Support me,' he cried to an officer near him: 'let not my brave fellows see me drop.' He was carried to the rear, and they brought him water to quench his thirst. 'They run, they run,' spoke the officer on whom he leaned. 'Who run?' asked Wolfe, as his life was fast ebbing. 'The French,' replied the officer, 'give way everywhere.' 'What,' cried the expiring hero, 'do they run already? Go, one of you, to Colonel Burton; bid him march Webb's regiment with all speed to Charles River to cut off the fugitives.' Four days before, he had looked forward to early death with dismay. 'Now, God be praised, I die happy.' These were his words as his spirit escaped in the blaze of his glory. Night, silence, the rushing tide, veteran discipline, the sure inspiration of genius, had been his allies; his battle-field, high over the ocean-river, was the grandest theatre on earth for illustrious deeds; his victory, one of the most momentous in the annals of mankind, gave to the English tongue and the institutions of the Germanic race the unexplored and seemingly infinite West and North. He crowded into a few hours actions that would have given lustre to length of life; and filling his day with greatness, completed it before its noon."

—In that terrible action fell also "the hope of New France." In attempting to rally a body of fugitive Canadians in a cove near St. John's Gate, Montcalm was mortally wounded.

We have quoted enough from this volume to show how varied and stirring are the subjects with which Mr. Bancroft here deals.—We must not leave it without remarking on the long interval which he allows to pass between the several publications of his 'History of the United States.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Murray's Handbook of Church and State. By Samuel Redgrave.—This compact and well-arranged volume may be considered as a companion to the almanac and the peerage. It contains, according to the announcement on the title-page, "the names, duties, and powers of the chief civil, military, judicial, and ecclesiastical authorities of the United Kingdom and Colonies,—with lists of the members of the Legislature, peerage, baronetage, &c." The feature of greatest novelty—that which serves to separate this from the thousand compilations of a similar kind—is, the careful account which it presents of the history, duties, and nature of each office. These details—ample enough, and exact, so far as we have had an

opportunity of noting them,—have a permanent as well as a present interest.

Itinerary of the Great Northern Railway from London to York. By Charles Mackie.—This is a modest, and in some respects fairly compiled, account of the great North road of iron from London to York. We might perhaps have expected from the practised pen of Mr. Mackie somewhat closer writing, information of higher moment, and greater certainty in details. Speaking of the approaches to Grantham, for example, Mr. Mackie observes, that the houses are "calculated to inspire the stranger with a pleasing conception of the respectability of this important locality:"—which we take to be about as little descriptive as description can well be. Doncaster race-course, we are told, "baffles all attempts at description:"—by which we are reminded of one of Mr. Dickens's minor heroes who ended every exciting point in his story with "it beggars description." Mr. Mackie sees Saxon architecture in Peterborough Cathedral, meaning Norman,—kills Katherine of Aragon in the twelfth century,—and buries Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, in 1761. These may be printer's errors,—but they show carelessness somewhere.—In reprinting his Itinerary Mr. Mackie should tell us in what time Her Majesty travelled between London and York,—and allow the reader to discover for himself that the journey was made in what Mr. Mackie calls "due time." He would also do well if he would take further pains with his accounts of Hatfield, Kimbolton and Hinchinbrook,—get acquainted with the works of Art which they contain,—and when correcting his description of Newark add two pieces of information or allusion for which many will thank him:—first that the church contains one of the finest monumental brasses in the kingdom,—and secondly that Swift has made Newark the place to which Gulliver retreats after his immortal travels.—These, however, are matters of detail,—of which every complainer could supply a list wanting in every guide-book. The work as it stands is a useful companion to the traveller by the Great Northern Railway.

Opinions and Policy of the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston. By George Henry Francis, Esq.—It would be difficult, we think, to find any reason for the publication of this bulky volume other than that particularity of the time which threatened for a while to bring Lord Palmerston's name more prominently before the public than has proved to be the case. The book speculated on an excitement which we think likely to fail, and which it has done nothing to help. It was doubtless "made to sell."—for we cannot see that it was made for anything else. "The career of Lord Palmerston," says Mr. Francis, "offers few salient points to a biographer:"—that will depend on who the biographer is. The career of Lord Palmerston is wholly political,—but a very stirring piece of political biography would be made by a competent artist out of such materials as many passages in his Lordship's policy present. But in the volume before us a short colourless and unsatisfactory memoir introduces five hundred pages, not of speeches, but of fragments of speeches, tied together by no thread of narration, illustrated by no note or commentary,—so loose, fragmentary, and detached that they amount to little more than a collection of scattered political *ana*. Nothing is here in its relations. We have mere *sparsæ voces*, which do not take the consistency of Palmerstonian oracles. The volume is not history itself—and is scarcely material for history.

The Log of the Water Lily (Four-oared Thames Gig) during a Rowing Excursion on the Rhine, and other Streams of Germany. By an Oxford Man and a Wykehamist.—This is a pleasant little record of what seems to have been for those concerned a delightful excursion. It "does not attempt to throw any new light on the architecture, commerce, politics, statistics, or literature of Germany; but is merely intended to suggest to such readers as may have some weeks of spare time, and a certain amount of health and strength at their disposal, how the Rhine may be viewed, even by those who are already, perhaps, more familiar with its banks

than with those of their native streams, with increased interest and delight, and in a mode as novel as it is agreeable." In other words, it is a record of a boating excursion on the Rhine and other rivers by a small party of friends—Oxford and Cambridge men—who, having a few weeks to spare in the summer of 1851, hit on the novel plan of getting a Thames gig conveyed over to Rotterdam by steamer, and then astonishing the Dutch and the Germans by their management of her in unheard-of places, and their pranks wherever they went. The sketch is written with wit and spirit, and is worthy of the attention of boating men.

Letters from Sicily, written during the Year 1835.—These letters are agreeably written,—but we find nothing in them to justify publication. Of Sicily and its people they tell scarcely anything beyond what is involved in a tourist's commonplace accounts of what he saw during his rides, what kind of inns he slept at, &c. &c. The rest of the book is taken up principally with small disquisitions on literature, art, and other topics, which might have been written quite as well if the author had never seen Sicily, and would have been as much in place in a book about any other part of the world.

Among the reprints and translations now lying on our library table, we notice a new edition of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's *William Penn: an Historical Biography, founded on Family and State Papers*,—a second edition of Reddie's *Inquiries in International Law, Public and Private*,—a revised reprint of Pilkington's *General Dictionary of Painters*, with additions by Mr. R. A. Devonport, and two essays from the French of De Piles and Watelet,—a new edition, in French, of Mr. Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy*,—a reprint, considerably enlarged, of Mr. Seymour's pamphlet, entitled *How to Employ Capital in Western Ireland*,—new editions, by Mr. Bentley, of *Paddiana and of The Attack; or, Sam Slick in England*, by Judge Haliburton,—a fourth edition of Dr. Bowring's *Martin and Yezzer*,—a second edition of *Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange*, by John Francis,—an eighth of Dr. Lardner on *The Steam Engine*,—a second of Count Krasinski's *Sketch of the Religious History of the Slavonic Nations*,—of *Baynes's Port Royal Logic*,—of *Woman: her Mission and her Life*, translated by the Rev. W. G. Barrett,—a third, printed in America, of Peter's *William Tell, and other Poems*,—a new edition of *Popular Superstitions, &c. of the Highlanders*, by W. G. Stewart,—a fourth of Taylor's *Decimal System*,—a second of Woodward's *Introduction to the Study of Polarized Light*,—a cheap edition of *Ernest Maltravers*,—a second edition of the *Poems and Ballads of Schiller*, translated by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,—and a first volume of *The Poetical and Dramatic Works of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton*. Mr. Bohn has added to his Scientific Library the first volume of *Humboldt's Travels in America*,—and *The Relation between Holy Scriptures and Geological Science*, by Dr. Pye Smith, with a Sketch of the Literary Life of the Author, by J. H. Davies, B.A.,—to his Standard Library, the sixth volume of *Neander's Church History*,—and the first volume of *The Literary Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, with a Memoir by H. W. Beechey, —to his Classical Library, a literal translation of *The Odes of Pindar*, with a Metrical Version, by A. Moore, —and the fifth volume of *The Works of Plato*, containing *The Laws*, a Literal Translation, by George Burgess, M.A.,—to the Antiquarian Library, the second volume of *The Works of Sir Thomas Browne*,—and to the Illustrated Library, the first volume of *Battles of the British Navy*, by J. Allen, R.N.,—The proprietors of the National Illustrated Library have contributed *A Woman's Journey round the World*, by Ida Pfeiffer [see *Athen.* No. 1232], the third volume of *Boswell's Life of Johnson*,—Hawthorne's *Mosses from an Old Manse* has been added to the Popular Library, *The Scarlet Letter*, by N. Hawthorne, to the Railway Library,—Sand's *Countess of Rudolstadt* to the Parlor Library,—and a library edition, as it is called, has been published of *Health and Wealth*, by Joseph Bentley. Mr. Richard Bentley puts in a special claim on the ground of price, and offers *Grattan's Agnes de Mansfeldt*, 39s

pages, for eighteen pence! Mr. Collins of Glaagrow has issued a new translation of Blaise Pascal's celebrated *Provincial Letters*.

A few other works, whose subjects or modes of treatment take them out of the limits within which we profess to have critical jurisdiction, may be disposed of in a single paragraph.—*The Church of Christ, in its Idea, Attributes and Ministry*, by Mr. E. A. Litton, though its tone is calm and lofty, is, and avows itself to be, a book of controversy, having a special relation to the disputes now pending between Canterbury and Rome.—*The Bonaparte Plot: Why it was Engaged in and how it was Accomplished* is a clever and dashing account of the late coup d'état in France, by one of the scribes of the Tuileries.—Mr. A. Walshe, a brevet Captain in the Hindustan Army, has put forth in London and Calcutta *A Catechism and Handbook on Regimental Standing Orders*, full of military information, but chiefly designed for the use of junior officers in preparing for their examination.—*The Weaver of Queldbrunn* is a translation of Dr. Barth's pretty little German story for children.—The series of *Skeleton Themes intended to assist in Teaching and Acquiring the Art of Composition*, by Margaret Thornley, seems to be carefully selected, while they also suggest other reading, especially the anecdotal parts of history.—The trade and mystery of house decoration is luminously treated in *The Paper Hanger's and Upholterer's Guide*, by Mr. Arrowsmith, further described as author of 'An Analysis of Drapery,' and illustrated by diagrams and woodcuts.—We can only mention the titles of the Rev. Mr. Maurice's *Nineteen Sermons* in illustration of texts from the Old Testament,—the Rev. James Wright's *Britain's Last Struggles: a Series of Lectures illustrative of the Character, Death, Resurrection and Ascension of the Two Witnesses*,—and the Rev. J. Green's *Concordance to the Book of Common Prayer*. The German letter addressed to the Countess Ida Hahn on her two works—'From Babylon to Jerusalem' and 'In Jerusalem,' in Germany generally ascribed to Dr. Nitzsch, of Berlin, has been translated and published by Mr. Parker. It is very clever, and will probably amuse and interest the readers of that Lady's former novels. The restless longing after new sensations, and the logicless action of a vain and ambitious mind, have seldom been analyzed so well or satirized so keenly as in *Babylon and Jerusalem*. A sharp preface from the translator also adds to the reader's zest.—Mr. Henry White's *Sacred History from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of Jerusalem* is a school book having few pretensions to novelty of plan or matter. The Scripture narrative is closely adhered to; and we see no evidence that the writer has availed himself of either criticism or scholarship in his transcription from the Jewish records.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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 Bagley's Believer's Theological Pocket Companion, 6s. 3s. 6d.
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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Reception of M. de Montalembert.

Paris.

I was doubting whether I should address you on the subject of the reception of M. de Montalembert at the *Académie Française*,—and had almost settled the question in the negative, from fear lest the political nature of the interest it excited should lead me on to dangerous ground,—when I received the last number of the *Athenæum*. As I see you have alluded to the curious conflict which arose between the Government and the Academy concerning the publication of the proceedings on that occasion, it strikes me that your readers will be glad to know that our Censure-loving rulers here have been obliged to yield to a power whose resistance meets them at every turn, and whose force in the present day even a dictator must learn to take into account,—I mean public opinion. M. de Montalembert's speech has been printed without mutilation (M. Guizot's contained no objectionable passages); and as most people on your side of the Channel are in blissful ignorance of the exact effect of censorship, I purpose picking out the guilty passages for the edification of your readers, at the risk of seeing myself mutilated in my turn by the anti-political censorship of the *Athenæum*. These passages are now eagerly read by all those who could not obtain admission to the Académie sitting; and who easily know where to look for them,—rows of tantalizing dots in the newspapers having previously indicated unmistakably the place where any excision had been made. I have not been able to account for this concession to the right of authorship,—or to understand why the same arbitrary power that strikes out a passage should not insist on effacing all trace of its existence. But so it is. The means at the disposal of the Academy to force the Government to allow the publication of passages which are its own condemnation do not at first sight seem great; but they were nevertheless very powerful,—as the event has shown.

You are aware that after the reception of a new member into the Academy, it is customary for him to be presented to the "head of the Government" (we require here very vague words to designate the sovereign power), whoever he may be. This ceremony is always performed by the member on whom has devolved the task of welcoming the *récipiendaire* in the academical sitting,—and therefore in this case M. Guizot was, by a singular chance, to be called on for the second time since 1848 to visit the President in an official capacity. The first occasion was, on the election of M. Nisard. Had not the speeches been printed as they were spoken, the Academy had, as you have said, decided that they should not be printed at all,—and that, as a matter of course, the visit and the presentation copy should be dispensed with. M. Bonaparte, who attaches importance to even the most minute privileges of sovereignty, was particularly anxious to retain this homage,—the renouncement of which would have rendered the antagonism between his power and the republic of letters too apparent to the general public. The Academy, besides, has never had the reputation of being a fictitious body, inclined to hostility towards the ruling powers. Its errors, indeed, have usually been in a contrary direction, as is generally the case with any body of men who have attained the summit of their career,—and any opposition from that quarter would have had great significance.

In the present instance, however, the Academy may repeat with pride the boast of Lafayette, who, when asked ironically what he had been able to do for the triumph of his liberal doctrines under the Empire, replied:—"Je me suis tenu debout." The Academy has "stood up,"—and has gained its point. The election of M. de Montalembert in the room of M. Droz took place nearly a twelvemonth ago; his reception had been from time to time put off, to await some more quiet period,—which has never arrived;—and which, as often happens in such cases, after all took place just at the very juncture when it was likely to produce most agitation. At any time, indeed, M. de Montalembert, one might be pretty

sure, would not receive his honours peaceably, as other mortals might. His talents are essentially of the militant order, and his eloquence is of the aggressive kind. If there is one subject particularly sore for his auditory, that is the one which he invariably chooses to discuss,—and his particular aim seems always, to try to what extent the power of his eloquence will earn for him impunity to wound his hearers. The honey of his praise blisters as it falls scarcely less than the venom of his sarcasm; and there are few living men who would not have felt some trepidation at the thought that they were to be the subject of a public eulogium on the part of M. de Montalembert. There is, however, an appeasing power in death more potent than any living claims; and although there was much in the early opinions and works of M. Droz which under other circumstances M. de Montalembert would have judged severely, he managed to pay with grace a more than adequate homage to the amiable qualities and literary merits of his predecessor. The biography of M. Droz was, in truth, a singular field for the encounter of two such spirits as M. de Montalembert and M. Guizot. Never was there a more peaceful life, or one more remote from the stir and turmoil of public business, than his. He had written, when a young man, a treatise entitled 'L'essai sur l'Art d'être heureux,'—and could boast at the close of his life when nearly eighty, that he had successfully put his theory into practice. Next to being happy, there is nothing more rare than to see men allow that they are so. M. Droz was one of the few exceptions to this remark. Not that his career had been marked by no vicissitudes:—the life of every Frenchman whose years stretch back into the preceding century must have been surrounded with crimes and dangers the influence of which none could escape. But the individual temper of the man gave him peace in the midst of strife. It is not incumbent on me, as it was on M. Droz's successor, to dwell on the incidents of this quiet career,—quiet at least for the times in which he lived. I will only, therefore, sketch the outline briefly, so as to introduce M. de Montalembert's most salient remarks.

M. Droz came up to Paris about the year 1792, being then twenty years of age,—well imbued with the philosophy of the day, and disposed to adopt the Revolution and its consequences. "Montaigne's Essays were his Gospels,—Cicero, Horace and Plutarch his delight." He witnessed the massacres of September and the horrors of the Reign of Terror,—which, although they did not cause him to abandon the principles of the Revolution, rendered Paris hateful to him as a residence. Like many an honest heart in those days, he took refuge in the army; where his literary tastes did not forsake him,—and he passed the leisure hours of the bivouac in making extracts from his favourite authors. His health, however, soon obliged him to leave the army for the more tranquil life of a professor; and in 1803 we find him once more in Paris, pursuing his usual studies, admitted into the chosen circle of the Auteuil philosophers, cultivating the friendship of Cabanis, and little dreaming that his memory would one day be eulogized by M. de Montalembert, the champion of Ultramontanism, the "son of the Crusaders," the Catholic author of the life of 'St. Elizabeth of Hungary.' His 'Essai sur l'Art d'être heureux,' his 'Essai sur le Beau dans les Arts,' an 'Éloge de Montaigne,' and a novel long since forgotten, were soon followed by a work entitled 'Philosophie Morale, ou des différents Systèmes sur la Science de la Vie.' This latter work, written in an eclectic spirit quite in accordance at that time with the feelings of the Academy, opened to him its doors in 1824; and he shortly after published a continuation, under the title of 'Application de la Morale à la Politique':—apropos of which M. de Montalembert made, and the *Censure* struck out, the following remarks:—

"He reduced all political systems to three principles—Force, Right, and Duty,—and recognizes Duty alone as legitimate. His eloquent indignation stigmatized by anticipation those men who, under peaceable Governments, excite revolutions, and consider such fearful convulsions as mere instruments of civilization. . . . His preference was in favour of the mixed, temperate and representative form of

government which he at that time thought secured to us for ever. We have all shared his generous conviction; we have all believed as he did in the utility and duration of the noble conflicts of the tribune, and in the continuation of a government, the very condition of whose existence was to govern, as it has been said here, *dans le combat et par le combat même*.⁴ We were unconscious, as he was, that we were even then doomed to the fate of Sisyphus, and that the rock which we had but just upraised would ever roll back on our weary arms. Although he did not belong to any of the fractions of what was then termed the royalist opinion, he was very severe on the opposition of the day that was already involuntarily undermining the throne and the institutions that it pretended to defend. I must forbear the pleasure of quoting,—it would be attended with too much danger, and might too easily draw me on to allusions to the present. Shall I give you a single example? Here is what M. Droz wrote six-and-twenty years ago:—'If we have the Republic, we shall not have a single day of liberty; we shall have two days of tyranny,—one under the mob, the other under some despot. Our republics are monarchies, of which the throne is vacant.'

But the real subject of M. de Montalembert's speech was not M. Droz or his works:—it was the French Revolution. He dragged the Revolution like a culprit to the bar of History; and constituting himself accuser and judge, pronounced a fulminating condemnation. It was not the Reign of Terror or the blood-stained men of '93 alone that he denounced:—the First Constituent Assembly—the noble aspirations of '89—the very dawn of French Liberty—were alike enveloped in his powerful *réquisitoire*. I am obliged to use a French word to express the acrimony of his accusation. Those who have heard a public prosecutor in the French courts of law will know how much perfidiousness and violence are implied in that word *réquisitoire*. M. Droz's literary baggage, amidst philosophical and moral essays of the most peaceful kind, contained one work which might be turned into an engine of war,—and there was no chance that the "son of the Crusaders" would let the opportunity escape of hurling it at the head of a faithless generation. Indeed, I am convinced that had the deceased Academician written no other book than his novel of 'Lina,' his successor would have found means therewith to stir up the fierce fire of political passion. As things stood, the opportunity was not difficult to find. M. Droz had published a work of which the lengthy title gives a pretty clear idea:—'*Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI. pendant les Années où l'on pouvait prévenir ou diriger la Révolution Française*.' Therein the author argues that neither the crimes nor even the errors of the Revolution were inevitable,—and repudiates that doctrine of Necessity which so many historians have unconsciously adopted. He is the advocate of Free-will against Destiny, and sees no fatal connexion in the series of human events. I am not, I think, unfair in supposing that M. de Montalembert had the greater pleasure in approving the views of M. Droz from the circumstance that M. Thiers has been often accused—and not without some reason—of having in his 'History of the Revolution' sanctioned opposite doctrines. Now, if there be one thing which M. de Montalembert enjoys more than anything else, it is differing from M. Thiers. Be this as it may, he spoke with undoubted talent for more than two hours,—and on this ground I must decline following him. The French Revolution does not yet belong to the past; it is still within the domain of contemporary History. When, some years ago, the Prince de Talleyrand startled the Institute by saying, "the French Revolution which is still going on," he spoke correctly. M. Proudhon is perhaps scarcely further from the truth when he speaks of the past as the Prologue of the Revolution;—and we may say with M. de Montalembert in one of his censured passages:—

"That which our fathers—that which we ourselves—had taken for the complete work was only one chapter, one phase. The Revolution has resumed its course: once more it has outstripped all our apprehensions—once more it has defeated prudence as completely as temerity. It has justified every madman, and given confidence to every villain."

The above passage, and one or two others of easy application to the present régime, or involving a homage to past Governments, acquired additional importance from the eagerness with which they were received. A French audience is of all others the most quick of apprehension,—and the distinguished crowd which thronged the Institute on this occasion was the very élite of French auditories. Be-

* M. de Salvandy.

sides hosts of literary men and aristocratic ladies, there was a cardinal in his red cloak, seated beside the celebrated tragedian of the day,—and numbers of high ecclesiastical dignitaries, testifying by their presence the sympathy of the Church towards one of her most uncompromising sons. The mere pleasure of witnessing a literary contest was the least attraction,—and political feelings predominated over all others. The last minister of the monarchy, the staunch Protestant, the historian of Civilization, was to welcome as a colleague one of the supporters of the present régime (in its first days)—the zealous Catholic, the biographer of St. Elizabeth. There lay the interest. The conversations going on around bore no reference to Literature or Art; and an eminent *savant*—a field-marshal of literature—was heard to whisper to his neighbour, that of all distinctions he now coveted only one,—the impossible honour of presiding at a Court-martial. I did not inquire who was the criminal he so longed to judge.

Those who expected an intellectual collision between the two orators were disappointed. M. de Montalembert's attacks were all directed against that abstract being, the Revolution,—and M. Guizot's speech, with the exception of a few epigrams relative to M. de Montalembert's juvenile ardour for liberty, was courteous, and comparatively unmeaning. It scarcely satisfied his friends. Now and then, the authoritative expression and proud gesture of the great orator might be recognized,—but in general there was an attempt at expressing sympathy which was unsuccessful. It was felt that he would have received another man better, notwithstanding the religious zeal and conservative principles which were common to both,—and on which he complacently dwelt. But the sympathy of Christians of different sects, and of Conservatives who do not desire the conservation of the same things, is rather doubtful:—and on the whole, perhaps few men would have managed better than M. Guizot.

It is not one of the least curious results of the Revolution of 1848, that it has attracted attention to the proceedings of the French Academy. As long as it was one of many old institutions, it excited little interest,—some ridiculed, and many overlooked, its existence; but now that it may fairly be termed the only relic of the past that France possesses, it acquires extrinsic value. I am not aware that any intentions exist in influential quarters of attacking this ancient institution, which has outlived so many revolutions; but it is certain that the following peroration of M. de Montalembert's discourse was struck out by the inexorable *censure*:—

"At a time when there were still '*grands seigneurs*,' one of them the Marshal-Prince de Beauvau, who was proud of being admitted amongst you, remarked that 'the greatest personages of the kingdom solicited of you the honour of becoming the equals of men of letters.' If that was the case under the old social system, when all ranks were so distinct and well defined, how much more must the French Academy in the present day attract public attention and excite ambition, when all is confounded and lowered, when no position is secure, no dignity left standing,—when it alone remains, the sole vestige of the past which has been spared in the universal ruin—the only living witness of our ancient glory."

But I have so long trespassed on your time, that I must refer such of your readers as may be curious to know more of this chapter of literary history to the printed speeches. They are easily obtained from all the booksellers,—and are well worth reading.

F. P.

THE "FOUL RAID."

In the *Athenæum* of February 7 [p. 163], there is a passage which bears so heavily and so unjustly on the accuracy,—perhaps I ought rather to say on the honesty—of Dr. Lingard as a historian, that I cannot help calling your attention to it. It is extracted from an anonymous publication entitled 'History of England and France under the House of Lancaster'; and though in its original position it might have attracted but little notice, yet, when honoured by your approbation, and dignified by a place in your columns, it assumes an importance to which it could not otherwise have aspired. I trust therefore to your sense of justice for the admission of the following remarks.

The passage in question relates to the incursion of the Scots in 1417, and to the part which the Lollard chief, Sir John Oldcastle, is said to have taken in suggesting or promoting that event. In it, the writer tells us, either positively or by implication, that Dr. Lingard represents the connexion of the Lollards with the movement of the Scots "as an undoubted fact;" that for this "undoubted fact" he cites the authority of three writers, of whom two are wholly silent on the subject; and that the solitary evidence of the third, though it charges Cobham with having attempted to bribe the Scots, and having met Douglas at Pontefract, does not in reality prove the inroad of the invaders to have been the "consequence" of any machinations on the part of the Lollards. To these, as well as to some ancillary assertions of minor import, hazarded in the same passage, the following brief strictures will apply.

1st. It is not true that Dr. Lingard represents the connexion of the Lollards with the Scots as "an undoubted fact." In the earlier editions, indeed, of his history, he had spoken of it without doubt or hesitation. But subsequent reflection seems to have suggested to him the possibility of cavil. He saw probably that exception might be taken to a statement which, however unquestionable in other respects, was supported by the direct evidence of only one writer; and accordingly, in the last and corrected edition of his work, he qualifies his expression, and relates the circumstance as a matter rather of report than of certainty:—"in consequence, it is said, of a secret understanding," &c. (vol. iii. p. 511, ed. 1849).

2nd. It is not true that Dr. Lingard cites as his authority for this statement the three writers Walsingham, Fordun, and Thomas of Elmham. To an author who has undertaken to enlighten us on the subject of history, it can scarcely be unknown that, when, at the close of a narrative describing any particular transaction, a reader is referred to a series of authorities, it is not understood that all the authorities so produced are vouchers for each individual circumstance, but simply that each circumstance will find its evidence among them; that, while one writer testifies to one incident, a second bears witness to another; and that the combination of all supports and verifies the narrative. Yet it is by a pretended ignorance of this fact that Dr. Lingard's anonymous assailant has contrived to misrepresent him. To the statement relative to the Lollards and their chieftain the historian has appended no distinct or separate reference whatever. He simply speaks of the "understanding" which "is said" to have existed between the Scots and their abettors, but without citing any authority. He then describes its consequence, in the inroad of Albany and Douglas; and having mentioned the unexpected appearance of the Dukes of Bedford and Exeter, the dismay of the invaders, and the precipitate retreat and dismissal of the Scottish forces, he contents himself with a general reference, and appeals in a note to the authorities on which the narrative is founded,—to Walsingham for the intrigues of Cobham and his adherents; to Fordun and Thomas of Elmham for such incidents as those writers supply.

3rd. To what, however, it may be asked, does the testimony of Walsingham amount? If we are to believe our anonymous critic, that historian merely asserts "that Cobham addressed the Scots with promises of large sums of money, and that he met Douglas at Pontefract." But Walsingham says much more. He tells us that the object of the meeting between Cobham and Douglas was to engage the latter in the task of rousing his countrymen, and inducing them to invade the kingdom during the absence of Henry in France; that in recompence for his services, the Scot was to receive a large sum of money; and that it was in consequence of this agreement, and with a view to the securing of the reward, that he soon after advanced with his forces to lay siege to Roxburgh:—*Scotus vero, auri sacra fave coactus, non multo post convulsus, rursus venire fecit*, &c.—(Walsingham, 398, Ed. 1603). I stop not to inquire whether the story itself may, or may not, be as absurd as our critic would represent it;—that is a matter of judgment or of opinion. But how, I would ask,

with this passage open before him, could he venture to insinuate that Dr. Lingard had made an unfair use of his authority?

4th. A few words will dispose of the rambling assertions contained in the remaining part of the extract to which I am referring. The letter of Henry, and the information conveyed to him of a design set on foot by the Duke of Orleans, afford no proof that Cobham was not engaged in furthering that project. The two things are perfectly compatible. "A man of the Duke of Orleans," as Henry was told, may have solicited the aid of Albany,—and Cobham may, nevertheless, have intrigued with the same party for the same purpose, and employed his influence and his promises to engage him in the undertaking. As to the "inaccuracy" of Fordun, it proves nothing against the statements of Walsingham (398), and Livius (56), to say nothing of Elmham, who both agree in assigning the Scottish inroad to the autumn of 1417, and consequently to a period anterior to the death of Cobham:—and, with regard to Dr. Lingard's ignorance of "Scotch antiquities," I believe it will be found by any person who shall turn to the volume, and read the passage as he has printed it, that he knew, and has told, quite as much respecting the meaning of the expression "*Poul Raid*" as can be found in the lucubrations of our sagacious critic.

I am, &c., M. A. TIERNEY.

Arundel, Feb. 17.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Keeper of the Printed Books—active when left to himself, but unwilling when driven—has just made some additions of importance to the collection of the British Museum. What would Ames and Dibdin say to the discovery, in clean condition and wide margin, of a work printed by Caxton, of which we have no other account than what is obtained from the volume itself? Such is the case,—and this is one of the additions to our treasures of which Mr. Panizzi may properly trumpet forth to Parliament in his next Report. Another acquisition is the Ben Jonson volume, with the unpublished verses in Ben's own wonderfully neat handwriting, to which we referred last week. Here are the verses,—kindly supplied to us "by authority."

To the Most Noble and above his Titles
Robert Earle of Somerset.

They are not those, are present with their face,
And clothes, and guits, that only do thee grace
At these thy nuptials; but, whose heart and thought
Do waite upon thee: and they Love not bought.
Such wear true Wedding robes, and are true Freindes,
That bid, God give thee joy and haue no endes
Wh I do, early, vertuous Somerset,
And pray, thy loyes as lasting bee, as gret.
Not only this, but every day of thine,
With the same looke, but, with a better shine.
May she, whom thou for spouse to-day dost take
Out-bee yt Wife, in husband, thy freind did make:
And thou to her, that Husband, may exalt
Hymens amends, to make it worth his fault.
So be there neuer discontent, or sorrow
To rise with eyther of you, on the morrow.
So be yo'r Concord, still, as deepe as mute;
And every joy in marriage, turne a fruite.
So may thy Marriage-Pledges, comforts proue:
And every birth encrease the beate of Love.
So in their number may you neuer see
Mortality, till you a mortall bee.
And when your yeares rise more, than would be told
Yet neyther of you seeme to th' other old.
That all, yt view you then, and late may say,
Sure this glad payre were married but this day.

BEN JONSON.

Biographers may learn a lesson from these verses—for Gifford boldly boasts in his 'Life of Jonson,' that Ben did not degrade his muse to sing the second nuptials of Lady Frances Howard. How little did that acute Editor foresee what was to turn up and overturn his assertion!

If the Keeper of the Printed Books at the Museum has been active—the Keeper of the MSS. has been still more so. Sir Frederick Madden has just secured to us the world-famous Bedford Missal—made for the Regent Duke of Bedford, the brother of Henry the Fifth (Prince Hal), and one of those treasures which drew many visitors to Liverpool, the residence of its last possessor, Sir John Tobyn. The art of the Bedford Missal is not equal to the art of other MSS. in the Museum—nor, indeed, to that of other volumes secured to the nation at the same time with the Bedford Missal,

by the wise expenditure of three thousand pounds. But it is an illustration of our history,—and no place is so fit a casket for it as the National Museum.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THIS week Government has introduced into the House of Commons the Bill necessary to the completion of the copyright treaty, lately concluded with France. The incident gave rise to a little interesting talk across the table between Mr. Labouchere and Lord Mahon, the official and the man of letters, on the subject of our negotiations with other States. The President of the Board of Trade admitted that at present the Government is not engaged in any attempt to treat with Belgium and America in favour of a better recognition of the rights of intellect in the property which it creates. But he announced that as soon as the new Bill passes the Great Seal, copies of the convention with France will be forwarded to our various ministers resident abroad for communication to the Governments to which they are accredited,—and that a special endeavour will be made to effect an arrangement with the United States. So far this is satisfactory. But in dealing with America, would it not be better to adopt a different basis of negotiation? If English authors suffer from the piracies of American publishers, American inventors suffer from the appropriations of English manufacturers. There is at present between the two nations reciprocity of wrong,—and to complete the circle of justice the patent laws should be revised and amended as well as the laws of copyright, in the spirit of the suggestion of the *Boston Post* referred to in the *Athenæum* a fortnight ago. It would probably be found that the proposal for a copyright treaty laid on such a basis would contend very successfully against the objections which have hitherto been opposed by the general American public to any restriction on their reading liberties. There is one point in the late treaty, the spirit of which both Lord Mahon and Mr. Labouchere seem to us to have misunderstood,—the rights which it establishes against translators. Both spoke of the rights conferred on translators as if they were of the same kind as those given to original authors though different in degree. It is not intended to maintain any right in a translator except such as he may derive by agreement from the man in whom all the titles rest. The clauses introduced into the convention with France are not designed to protect the piratical translator. The object is to extend the power of the author over his work in this direction also,—to give him the power to select his own translator,—in fact, to secure to him a limited property in his works in other languages as well as in his own.

Mr. Bentley requests us to state, in reference to some remarks made by us last week on the subject of the change of title which Mr. Bancroft's work on the United States has undergone in the present volume—of which he is the publisher—that the change was not his, nor by his suggestion. "When I tell you," he says, "that Mr. Bancroft is now revising the earlier volumes of his history by such additions as will have the effect of almost constituting them new works, and to place them in my hands, it will be obvious to you that the alteration of title was contrary to my interest,—as you very properly think."

We are informed by Mrs. Howitt, in reference to a remark which fell from us at the close of our notice [ante, p. 168] of the 'Men of the Time,' that she has been for some time preparing materials for a 'Handbook of Illustrious Women in the Nineteenth Century.' Mrs. Howitt is anxious that we should state this fact, lest our former observation should have the effect of bringing some other writer on to ground which she has already occupied.

We understand that Lord John Russell has granted to the children of the late Prof. George W. Hearn 100*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund.

The Paris papers announce that the two vacancies in the French Academy have been filled up by the election of M. Berryer, the legitimist orator and M. Alfred de Musset, the dramatic writer.

The Oxford University Press is more than usually active just now. Besides the new edition of the 'Life of Ormonde,' to which we have already

referred,—we understand that Burnet's 'Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton' is about to be re-issued, and that two new and useful works are in the press, namely, 'A Catalogue of the Manuscripts contained in the Libraries of the Twenty-four Halls and Colleges which constitute the University of Oxford,' prepared by Mr. Coxe, of the Bodleian, from the MS. in that library,—and 'Fasti Catholici: a universal chronology,' by the Rev. Edward Gresswell.

The Edinburgh papers report the death of Mr. Robert Blackwood, one of the eminent firm of publishers, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

The Paris papers announce the death in that city, at the age of fifty-two, of Mr. Dessemeris, librarian of the Faculty of Medicine, and the writer of some well-known works on the science of his profession and on agriculture.

The same journals state, that Count Demidoff has announced to the Academy of Sciences in Paris his intention to make a sojourn of three years in Siberia,—accompanied by artists, men of letters and *savants* to the number of twenty-five or twenty-six,—and has asked for a Committee of the Academy to furnish him with a programme of the experiments and researches which he should institute in the interest of science. The Academy has acceded to his request.

From Rome we hear that the valuable library of the late Monsignor Mola is on sale for the benefit of the Congregation di Spolia. Reference has been already made in our columns to the squabbles of the Congregation and the Scolopi monks for the books of the learned prelate. The Pope himself has been appealed to in the matter; and his verdict being in favour of the former claimants, they forthwith begin to sell and scatter the precious literary treasures of the late librarian of the Vatican. The Congregation di Spolia is a branch of the Propaganda establishment:—we infer, that in the opinion of the Congregation ducats are of more use in the work of conversion than folios and quartos.

The Manchester people have commenced a subscription for the purpose of endowing their townsman, Mr. Thomas Wright, with a small pension for the remainder of his life. The Mayor presided at the meeting lately held on the subject, and 300*l.* was subscribed in the room. We understand that the fund already raised amounts to between 500*l.* and 600*l.* The circulars speak of a "national" subscription,—but we must repeat our former opinion, that a wealthy and spirited city like Manchester would do itself honour in reserving such an act of well-earned compensation for virtuous deeds done within its own walls to itself.

The *Inquirer* says, that a sub-committee has been appointed by the special Committee of Trustees of Manchester New College, to collect information with a view to determining the questions, whether that College shall remain a separate institution, or be brought into connexion with the Owens College in the same town, or with University College, or University Hall, in London. The Report is to be presented, if possible, at the Meeting in June next.

Mr. Charles Barry, the architect of the New Houses of Parliament, has received the honour of knighthood from the Queen.

Last week a Correspondent stated some pertinent objections to the management of the Shakespeare Society,—and we have now to announce the dissolution of the *Percy Society*. We learn from a circular issued to the few remaining members, that at the last meeting of the Council, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That it be recommended by this Council to the subscribers to dissolve the Society, and that the books which remain in hand be divided amongst those members not in arrears of their subscriptions, so far as the stock will allow, and with advantage of priority in proportion to the period of subscription."

We have to record the death of Mr. William Thompson, of Belfast,—which took place very suddenly in London on Tuesday morning last. Mr. Thompson had been visiting our metropolis chiefly with a view to making arrangements for the approaching meeting of the British Association in Belfast,—of which he had been appointed by the Council a Vice-President. Mr. Thompson was

well known as a writer on various branches of natural history,—and one of his works 'The Birds of Ireland' we reviewed so lately as September last [*Athen.* No. 1246]. He devoted himself principally to Zoology,—though all branches of natural history and comparative anatomy received a share of his attention. Science is indebted to him for the ardour with which he investigated the zoology of his native country, and the large number of his papers in the *Annals and Magazines of Natural History* attest his great diligence in this respect. He was an early friend of the British Association for the Advancement of Science,—and at the meeting held at Glasgow delivered in a Report on the Fauna of Ireland. He constantly attended its meetings;—and subsequently to his Report in 1840 he contributed many papers on the natural history of Ireland. It was owing to his efforts that the Natural History Section was so remarkably successful when the Association met at Cork. His investigations on the Zoology of Ireland were subservient to a great work which he had planned on the natural history of that island, and which, had his life been spared, there is no reason to doubt he would have completed. 'The Birds of Ireland' was the first part of this work,—and we understand that Mr. Thompson has left the larger portion of a work on the fishes of Ireland ready for the press. His loss will be deeply felt at Belfast,—in the institutions of which city he took deep and active interest. Mr. Thompson was President of the Natural History Society of Belfast. He died in the forty-seventh year of his age.

The American penny-a-liner is, as usual at this season, "up and doing." The Horseshoe Fall at Niagara has had its usual newspaper fall. There is a proverb which says—"It is no shame to fall,—but a shame to remain down." The great Horseshoe Fall never does.

The insufficiency of our present laws and endowments in favour of education receives more illustration than we can find space or leisure to record. The case of the Dundee public seminaries is somewhat peculiar. About twenty years ago these schools were built by public subscription at a cost of more than 7,000*l.*—and by a curious act of the town council, the salaries of the teachers were secured on a part of the proceeds of a tax on beer—the confirmed tipplers being thus mulcted for the benefit of the rising generation—and the prosperity of the tutors being made to depend in a great degree on the fondness of the townsmen for beer! But the education so paid from the beerhouse had a tendency to destroy the source of its own revenue. Father Mathew, too, invaded Dundee,—and yet more, the duties on ale were modified. As beer became cheap, and drinkers scarce, the tutors began to starve. Thrown entirely on the fees of the classes, their stipends no longer reached the amount obtained by merchants' clerks,—and of late they have dwindled down to the level of porters and draymen. Rather than see the schools closed, and Dundee deprived of the means of education, the inhabitants have entered into a subscription with a view to the permanent endowment of their public seminaries. We understand that the amount subscribed is already upwards of 4,000*l.*

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland has, it is said, memorialized the Treasury on the subject of establishing a Museum of Economic Geology and Chemistry in Scotland. The same memorial prays that Government will extend the Geological Survey to Scotland.

How strange it is that states and individuals should feel so differently about historical monuments! France and England swarm with antiquarian and archaeological Societies. Ancient churches, mounds, arches, columns, statues have recently acquired an absorbing interest for a thousand minds. Yet in their collective wisdom both nations at times exhibit a whim for ignoring the grandest events of time. While old pots and pans, rusty nails and worm-eaten tapestries,—which, if they may be considered as "the literature of past ages" at all, must be held to be in what the printers would call a horrid state of "pie,"—while these unconnected fragments are pored over, and lectured on in so many learned assemblies, is it not strange that men should refuse a statue to

Cromwell or propose to pull down the Waterloo Lion? Yet we have known the first inconsistency committed in this country—and we now see the second gravely urged in France! The futility of this attempt to ignore events, to mutilate the records of the past, is only equalled by the folly. If the name of Cromwell could be struck out of history by the same fiction that keeps it out of legal documents—if the memory and the consequences of the battle of Waterloo could be as easily destroyed as the bronze lion on the mound,—there would be at least some "method in the madness." The heroes of a former French revolution contrived unwittingly to turn this lion into an epigram against themselves. When the French troops, returning from the siege of Antwerp in 1832, passed through the forest of Ardenne and over the plains of Waterloo, some hot heads proposed to knock the lion down with cannon shots; but an officer suggested that they should rather draw his teeth, pare his claws, and leave the beast standing there shorn of power. What they had failed to do literally, they thus did symbolically, and quite at their ease. Louis Napoleon might take a lesson in such a matter as this from an incident in his uncle's reign. Before the great door of the cathedral at Coblenz there is a stone pillar having on one of its faces this inscription—"Year 1812. Memorable for the campaign against the Russians. Under the prefecture of Jules Doazan."—Immediately below this inscription appear the words—"Seen and approved by us. The Russian commandant of the town of Coblenz, January 1, 1814." The Russian officer knew better than to destroy the historical monument of his French enemy; with exquisite tact he turned Doazan's pedestal into an evidence against his master—illustrating by his wit what time had already established as a fact. He achieved his end, not like the mistaken iconoclasts of our day, by destroying the historical monument, but by adding to and completing it.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and SKETCHES in OILS, 130, Regent Street, with numerous and important additions, includes choice Specimens by Wilkie, E. Turner, Prout, Landseer, Stanfield, Urie, Webster, R.A., Cooper, Chalon, Frith, Frost, Poole, Sidney Cooper, A. G. Sheffer, Catermole, Cox, Hunt, Louis Haghe, Lenoir, Martin, F. Stone, &c.—Open from 10 till dusk.—Admission, 6*d.*, except Saturdays, when the Admission is 1*s.*; Season Tickets, 2*s.* 13*s.*, Regent Street. J. L. GRUNDY, Manager.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE—SKETCHES and DRAWINGS, at the OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, Pall Mall East, the choice SPECIMENS by Turner, R.A., Mulready, R.A., Roberts, R.A., Stanfield, R.A., Webster, R.A., Landseer, R.A., Hart, R.A., John Martin, R.A., Fowler, John Lewis, Copley Fielding, Frith, R.A., Ward, A.R.A., Egg, A.R.A., Hunt, Lettich, Topham, Yennell, Frith, Haas, Armitage, Duncan, Ansell, Clint, Cross, Edis, Gattinger, Goodall, Richardson, Prout, &c. Open from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1*s.* SAMUEL STENEY, Sec.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION (with the Collection of Materials, Patents, Processes, &c. connected with Architecture) is NOW OPEN from Ten till dusk, at the Portland Gallery, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street.—Admission, 1*s.*, including a Catalogue. Season Tickets, including a Catalogue, admitting the holder from the 10th of January to the 15th of March, 2*s.* Free Tickets may be had for Workmen, on application at the Galleries.

JAS. EDMESTON, Jun. } Hon.
JAS. FERGUSON, F.R.A.S. } Secs.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—AN EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION of the PRUSSIAN MURKET, the LANCASTER and MINIE RIFLES, JONES'S AMERICAN RIFLE, the VARIOUS REVOLVERS, and FIRE ARMS, with the IMPROVED CORAL BULLET, will be given by Mr. Orpie, daily at a Quarter to Three o'clock, and at Half-past Eight in the Evening.—A LECTURE on the MUSICALS, by T. THORPE, Esq., F.R.S., at a Quarter to Six o'clock, at the Royal Academy of Music, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.—LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, by Dr. BACHOFFER, on Wednesday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c.—Admission, 1*s.*; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-pence.—Open daily from Eleven till Five, and every evening, except Saturday, from Seven till half-past Ten.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 4.—W. Hopkins, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Rev. J. Gunn was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read:—

'On the Southern Border of the Highlands,' by D. Sharpe, Esq.

'On the Discovery of Gold in Australia,' by the Rev. W. B. Clarke.—In examining the geological

structure of the Blue Mountains of Eastern Australia, in 1841, the author's attention was attracted by the plutonic and metamorphic characters of the axis of the range, and by the presence of gold in the quartzites and in the detrital accumulations derived from the axial formations: evidence being afforded of the existence of gold within 80 and 60 miles of Sydney. By subsequent researches, the author's acquaintance with the geology of the country was considerably extended; and he was convinced (as expressed in a letter, a quotation from which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for September, 1850,) that "copper, lead, and gold are in considerable abundance in the schists and quartzites of the Cordillera" (Blue Mountains). Under these terms were included all the alterations of the schistose formation, which occur between 27° and 38° lat. That portion, however, being chiefly alluded to that lies between the Liverpool Range and Wilson's Promontory. Having had ocular proof that gold actually existed in many places within an area represented by 9° of latitude and 4° of longitude, the author felt justified in extending his assertion with respect to the presence of gold in Australia, so as to embrace the further extent of country throughout which rocks of a similar kind extend. After dwelling on the similarity of the geognostical characters of the Australian and the Ural ranges,—his views on which were published in 1847,—and on the meridional parallelism, at the respective distances of exactly 90°, that obtains apparently among the several auriferous mountain-ranges, the author proceeds to observe that the most recent intelligences enable him to state that the actual length of the auriferous quartz ranges is full 60 miles, if not more, reckoning from Summer Hill, which is the range separating the waters of the Bolubula, an affluent of the Lachlan, from the basin of the Macquarie, in which the gold-diggers are now employed. Summer Hill is not more than 10 miles east of the summit of the Canobolas, a cluster of basaltic and porphyritic hills, which have burst through the schists, and have transmuted also the overlying fossiliferous limestones. Taking the width of the auriferous region in this part of the basin of the Macquarie at 12 miles, we have here an area of at least 720 square miles,—in a great part of which, either in the rock *in situ*, or in the detritus, gold is found in more or less abundance. Gold also has been detected within a few miles of Bathurst, and on the west of the Summer Hill range, in the cupiferous region of Carcoor and Coomberg; and most probably as prolific a field exists south of that district as to the north of it.

"On the Anticipation of the Discovery of Gold in Australia, with a general view of the Conditions under which that Metal is distributed," by Sir R. I. Murchison.—This memoir is chiefly a *résumé* of the author's views on the distribution of gold in various parts of the world, as published during the last eleven years,—of some of which, specially applying to Australia, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the author of the foregoing memoir, appears to have been ignorant. Between 1841 and 1844 Sir Roderick published descriptions of the auriferous phenomena of the Ural Mountains on different occasions, as read before the Geological Society and the British Association. In 1845 he compared the Eastern chain of Australia (Trans. Royal Geogr. Soc.), then just described by Strzelecki, with the Ural Mountains. In 1846 he addressed the Cornish tin miners, and recommended any of them who were unemployed to emigrate to New South Wales, and dig for gold in the debris and drift on the flanks of what he had previously termed the "Australian Cordillera," in which, from similarity with the Uralian phenomena, he anticipated that gold would be certainly found (Trans. Royal Geol. Soc. Cornwall, 1846). In 1848 he received letters from Cornwall residents in Sydney and Adelaide, saying that in consequence of his writings they had sought and obtained gold, specimens of which were sent; whereon the author wrote to Earl Grey, minister for the Colonies, referring to his anticipation as being about to be realized in a manner which might operate a great change in the colony. From that time until the practical establishment of the view on an extensive scale in 1851,

he has on various occasions (particularly before the British Association and the Royal Institution) developed the Australian phenomena; and, finally, he embodied his views in the article entitled "Siberia and California," in the *Quarterly Review*, 1851. Having next alluded to the diagrams illustrative of the subject which he had exhibited, and to the useful new Maps of the gold districts by Mr. Wyld, the author spoke of a geological discovery recently communicated to him in a letter by the Rev. W. B. Clarke,—viz., the existence of many fossils of known Silurian species on the flanks of the dividing range of New South Wales. This discovery is important, for it completes in every way the resemblance of the Australian Cordillera (along which Devonian and carboniferous fossils had been found) with the Ural Mountains, the two chains being thus shown to be zoologically, as well as lithologically, similar, and both possessing the same auriferous "constants." Such constants are found to obtain in the prolongation of the Appalachian chain into Canada, specimens of gold from whence, exhibited by Mr. Logan, as well as gold ores from Australia and different parts of the world, were laid before the Society. Sir Roderick regretted that he must dissent from a theory propounded by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, and which had been printed in the newspapers, and repeated in the last communication, that the production of gold in certain meridional bands of rock in both hemispheres has any fixed relation to the quadrature of the circle; inasmuch as the exploration of Northern Asia or Siberia has shown that the great proportion of Russian gold-ore is not derived from the Ural, but from numerous other similarly constituted ridges, which occur at intervals throughout 70° or 80° of long. The author concluded by recapitulating the data which he had been enunciating for some years respecting the distribution of gold [see *Athenæum*, Nos. 920, 1143, 1167], dwelling particularly on the facts which the labours of mankind had established, that auriferous veins in the parent rock had been usually found to deteriorate in produce when followed downwards; and that their originally richest portions having occurred in the upper parts of the rocks, the most prolific gold-fields were composed of the debris or drift which in former ages had been abstracted from the mountain tops, and distributed in gravel heaps on their sides.

ASIATIC.—Jan. 24.—The members met in the evening, in accordance with the wishes of a large number of their body, who were of opinion that occasional evening meetings would be more convenient to many persons; and that a less formal and technical character might be given to such assemblies than is suited to the usual morning meetings of the Society. It was intended that six such meetings should be held during the present year,—and that every member have the privilege of introducing a friend (a lady or gentleman) on the occasion.—In this, the first meeting, the address inaugurating the course of evening lectures was delivered by Prof. H. H. Wilson, the Director, who took a survey of the labours of Oriental scholars, during the last year or two, in various parts of the world, more especially in connexion with the objects of the Royal Asiatic Society. After a review of the general objects and results of Oriental studies, the Director entered into some details of the recent labours of investigators in different paths of research:—those of Rawlinson, in completing the first successful essays of Grotefend, Burnouf, and Lassen in deciphering the cuneiform Persian inscriptions were anterior to the limit of time to which his survey was directed; but the critical inquiries of Hincks, Holtzmann, and Oppert relative to those inscriptions, some of which were yet in progress, and their connexion with the still more interesting Assyrian monuments now in course of publication by the Society, naturally brought them within the survey; and a general view was given of the results attained, together with their relation to the history of the Jewish monarchies, as recorded in the Bible. The Professor then gave a *résumé* of the recent publications in relation to the Zend and Pehlvi languages (principally issued from the presses of

Denmark and Germany); of the labours of scholars on the modern language of Persia; and of the various works relating to Arabic, Turkish, and Armenian literature, of all of which by far the larger portion has resulted from the labours of Continental scholars,—in England these languages having been treated with comparative indifference and neglect. The publication of the *Pedas*, commenced under the patronage of the East India Company, forms an epoch in the history, not only of the religion of India, but of the whole ancient world. The other departments of Sanskrit literature were noticed as having been less cultivated; but an interesting series of works, consisting of translations from that language into ancient Greek, was referred to as having brought the two most perfect forms of speech into friendly alliance. The labours of Indian archaeologists were next passed in review, among which those of Cunningham and Maizey on the Bhilsa tope, and of Capt. Gill on the Cave temples,—whose copies of the frescoes in the Ajanta caves were now in the East India House,—were especially noticed; and accurate copies, made by competent persons, of the paintings and inscriptions in all similar structures were in the opinion of the lecturer very desirable and important.—Several works issued from the press of India were noticed, among which the completion of Raja Radha Kant Deb's voluminous Sanskrit Lexicon, was announced; and the cheap series of standard works published under the patronage of Government in the *Bibliotheca Indica* was referred to, as affording valuable aid to the student at a cheap rate. Great activity had prevailed among the natives, and no less than 110 distinct works, from the lithographic presses of Agra, Delhi, and other places, had been received in England in little more than a twelvemonth. The *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* was referred to as full of valuable information; and some other publications relating to that portion of Asia were noticed. Nothing of importance relating to Chinese literature had been lately published in England; for although we possess some eminent Chinese scholars, or large stores of Chinese books, the language of China had always been more assiduously cultivated in France, where much was still doing. The lecturer made some closing remarks on the general neglect of Oriental literature in England, the great interest and importance of it being scarcely at all known; and concluded with the assurance that men of studious habits and inquiring minds will find much to reward research, much to gratify taste, much to interest, much to enlighten in the languages and literature of the East.—The Hon. Percy Smythe was elected into the Society.

ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 12.—Viscount Mahon in the chair.—G. Scharf, Esq. was elected.—The committee appointed to examine and report on the body wrapped in cereshloth lately discovered in the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, made an elaborate statement of the circumstances under which it had been found, its appearance, condition, and history. They entered into a variety of historical and other particulars, leading to a strong opinion that it was the body of William Lyndewood, or Lyndwode, Bishop of St. David's, author of the well-known work entitled "Provinciale," on the Canons of the Church, and a statesman much employed by Henry the Fifth in the affairs of government. This portion of the report contained a complete life of Lyndewood, chiefly made up from Tanner and from the records of the Privy Council. It is remarkable, as was observed, that none of our ordinary biographies contain the slightest notice of a man so eminent; and the Committee did good service in collecting together all the known circumstances of his career, from his boyhood to his death, and weaving them into a consecutive narrative. The precise year of his birth does not seem to have been ascertained,—but he died in 1446, at about the age of 70. He was educated at Cambridge; and subsequently sent by Henry the Fifth both to France and to Spain on public business. He was not made Bishop of St. David's until late in life; and then he built a chantry in the chapel of St. Stephen's, where he was interred. The curious particulars of his will

had been obtained from the archives at Lambeth; so that this new biography was rendered as complete as possible from all sources of information. When the body was found, the crozier (or more properly, as we have observed, pastoral staff) was lying across it from the left shoulder to the right foot. One main purpose of the report seemed to be, to remove a notion that the corpse had been treated with needless disrespect. As we have mentioned, careful drawings had been made of the appearance of the relic,—and a cast has since been taken of the face, the features of which are in a singularly perfect state. This cast was to be produced for the inspection of members at the next meeting.

Some discussion followed, principally on the question of the separate printing of the Report; but as the President stated that the volume of the Transactions of the Society containing that and other papers would be ready for delivery in less than two months, the matter was not pressed.

Mr. Collier produced, for the gratification of antiquaries interested in literary curiosities, his folio Shakspeare of 1632, containing as our readers have been informed, almost innumerable early manuscript alterations and emendations of the text. It gave great satisfaction, and excited strong interest:—but as we have already inserted two letters from Mr. Collier himself on the subject, it is not necessary for us to say more here.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Feb. 12.—Lord Carlisle, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a paper by the late Mr. J. Belfour 'On the Religious Ceremony of Washing the Hands.'—The paper consisted of remarks and passages collected from Scripture and many classical and other authors, calculated to throw light on the circumstance of Pilate's washing his hands while protesting his innocence of the blood of Christ. It has been supposed that Pilate observed the ceremony with reference to the commandment, Deut. xxi., that if a murder were committed, and the perpetrators could not be discovered, the ancients of the city where the body was found should declare their innocence of the crime by the washing of hands and other ceremonies. That the Roman procurator, however, intended any such deference to a custom of the Jews, is extremely improbable in itself; and that improbability the writer confirmed by adducing the evidence of various ancient authors that the same custom was common among Pagan nations, and in particular among Pilate's countrymen, the Romans. The performance of religious rites, or any act whatever of peculiar solemnity, was in ancient times preceded by ablution of the hands, and sometimes of the feet and even of the whole body. The Persians observed this ceremony before entering their temples; the Greeks believed that they thereby cleansed the conscience from impurity. The Romans applied it more generally; they not only before passing sentence of death protested that in so doing they were guiltless, and signified their innocence by washing their hands,—but we find in Virgil and other writers frequent allusions to the fact that before sacrificing or offering any other solemn service to the Gods, the officiating persons, and even their attendants, were purified by ablution—generally in running water—"fluviæ vivo"—"fluviæ lymphæ"—the waters of fountains or streams being the purest, and hence considered sacred. In the same manner, they solemnly protested their innocence of fraud, or any other stain of moral turpitude; and the primitive Christians, in adopting this significant ceremony, carried it to the length of not touching any sacred thing—the books of Scripture, for example—until they had first washed their hands.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Feb. 9.—Prof. Cockerell, V.P., in the chair.—The discussion on the Polychromy of Greek Architecture was resumed. The chairman gave some interesting particulars of the traces of painting discovered by him at the temple at Egina, in the year 1811, when the well-known sculptures now at Munich were brought to light; and he advocated the supposition that colour was only sparingly employed in Greek architecture.—M. De Jong, of Amsterdam, expressed himself decidedly against the adoption

of polychromy in modern architecture, as he considered it a violation of all principles of correct and refined taste.—Herr Licht, of Berlin, offered some observations on the intention of the ancient Greeks in employing it, and on its application to modern architectural construction, especially to constructions in iron.—Mr. J. D. Harding utterly reprobated the use of colour both architecturally and as applied to sculpture; but suggested the advantage that might be taken of different coloured marble stones to produce the effect of colour in external architecture.—Mr. Owen Jones strongly argued that the Greek temples were completely coloured, and imagined that this must have been done in a tasteful and harmonious manner. He was inclined to believe that the columns of the Parthenon were originally gilt. After some remarks by Mr. Penrose and Mr. T'Anson, Prof. Donaldson replied to some of the objections which had been made to M. Hittorff's theory. He expressed his belief that colour was employed on all parts of the Greek temples,—and that the Greeks even painted their statues.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 3.—R. Brown, Esq., in the chair.—The Herbarium of the late Dr. Withering, author of the well-known work 'A Botanical Arrangement of the British Flora,' was presented to the Society by his grandson, Beriah Botfield, Esq.—Baron Müller, Mr. J. D. Salmon, and Mr. W. Wing were elected Fellows.—A paper was read by Mr. Newport, entitled 'Further Observations on the genus Anthophorabina.' The author having procured specimens last summer of the male of this genus, was now able to confirm his former observation that it possessed eyes. They consist of a single stemmatous eye on each side of the head and three stemmata on the vertex. He also pointed out the difference between Anthophorabina and the genus Melittia, with which it had been supposed to be identical. He concluded with some details of the habits of the genus Anthophorabina,—which is parasitic on the larva of bees, and lives attached to their external surface.

Feb. 17.—R. Brown, Esq., in the chair.—A continuation of Mr. Joseph Wood's letter to the President, containing 'Notes of a Botanical Tour in France,' was read.—Mr. Curtis drew attention to the fact observed by M. Lortet that when *Soldanella alpina* flowered under the snow, a complete cavity was formed in the snow. M. Lortet attributed this to the heat given out by the plant. Mr. Curtis wished to know the opinions of the Society on this point. The President had not heard of the fact before. Dr. Lankester attributed it to the absorption of heat by the dark parts of the plant.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Feb. 2.—J. O. Westwood, Esq., President, in the chair.—The President, on behalf of Mr. Spence, exhibited a carved bamboo vase received from China by Mr. Bowring. The inside was perforated by one of the *Bostrichidae*, the hard outside remaining untouched. The beetle appeared to be an undescribed species, and Mr. Spence proposed for it the name of *Bostrichus Bambuceæ*. Mr. Curtis remarked that bamboo was usually considered not to be liable to the attacks of insects, and was therefore imported for the purpose of making fences, &c.—Mr. Douglas, on the part of Mr. C. S. Gregson, exhibited a drawing on rice paper of the new British Bombyx, *Gastropacha Illiciifolia*.—Mr. Douglas exhibited specimens of *Lithocolletia Carpincicollæ*, recently reared by Mr. Stainton from leaves of hornbeam gathered in the autumn and kept in a warm room.—The President exhibited a female of the *Psyche*, which Mr. Weaver contended was distinct from *P. opacella*, inasmuch as it had legs; but this being disputed, he had sent it to him for inspection. Unfortunately, the specimen had been considerably mutilated in the endeavour to spread out the so-called legs, and it was not therefore in the best state for examination; but there certainly were, or rather had been, three pairs of slender, membranous appendages which were in the situation of legs, but they were only tubuliferous, not articulated. Mr. J. F. Stephens thought that the specimen did not differ from the female of *P. opacella*; which species the President said he had not had an opportunity of examining.

—Mr. A. White exhibited some insects, chiefly Coleoptera, taken by Dr. Hooper in the Sikkim Himalaya; and stated that some of the species were of special interest as confirming the views of Mr. Hope (in Dr. Royle's 'Himalaya') of the geographical distribution of insects.—F. Cox, Esq., of Van Diemen's Land, was elected a Corresponding Member.—Memoirs were read, by the President 'On the Neuropterous Genus *Mantipa*,'—by Mr. Curtis 'On the British Species of *Acanthosoma*,'—by Mr. Dallas 'On new Species of *Hemiptera*,'—and by Mr. F. Smith 'On *Pedicular Melittæ* of Kirby.'

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 23.—Hensleigh Wedgwood, Esq., in the chair.—T. Watts, Esq. read a paper on 'Cardinal Mezzofanti, his Genius and Attainments.' The statement made by an ancient historian (Valerius Maximus, book viii. chap. 67), that a certain Asiatic king who lived before the Christian era was able to speak the languages of two-and-twenty nations, had appeared to many incredible. From the time of Mithridates to the present, a lapse of nearly 2,000 years, no parallel instance had been recorded; but for the future the name of Mithridates must yield to that of Mezzofanti. Strange to say, no memoir of this wonderful man had been given to the public by any of his friends, though nearly three years had elapsed since his death. The object of this paper was to bring together a few of the notices of him scattered through different publications.—Our space will only allow us to give a brief abstract of the most salient points touched upon by Mr. Watts.—Joseph Mezzofanti was born at Bologna,—the 'Conversations-Lexicon' said in 1771, the *Daily News* in 1774, but persons who saw him in 1820 conjectured his age to be forty. He first discovered his extraordinary power of acquiring foreign languages while attending the wounded soldiers of Napoleon's armies in the hospital of Bologna, to which he was chaplain. He lived constantly at Bologna till 1831, and was Professor of Greek and Oriental Languages in the University there, and one of the librarians. The troubles which arose out of the French occupation of Ancona after the Revolution of 1830 occasioned his being sent with a deputation to Rome, where he attracted the notice, and secured the regard, of Pope Gregory XVI. In 1833 he succeeded the famous Angelo Mai as Prefect of the Vatican,—was made a Cardinal on the 13th of February, 1838,—and died on the 16th of March, 1849—his death being hastened by the shock of the Revolution, and the exile of his protector, the Pope. The earliest notice of him given to the public seems to be in Stewart Rose's 'Letters from the North of Italy,' in the second volume of which, p. 54, Mr. Rose says (Nov. 1817), "The living lion to whom I allude, is the Signor Mezzofanti, of Bologna, who, when I saw him, though he was only 36 years old, read twenty, and conversed in eighteen, languages. He spoke all these fluently, and those of which I could judge with the most extraordinary precision. A German officer declared that he could not have distinguished him from a German. A Smyrniote servant who was with me declared that he might pass for a Greek or a Turk throughout the dominions of the Grand Seigneur. But what most surprised me was his accuracy, for during long and repeated conversations in English, he never once misapplied the sign of a tense, that fearful stumbling-block to Scotch and Irish. The marvel was, if possible, rendered more marvellous by this gentleman's accomplishments and information,—things rare in linguists, who generally mistake the means for the end." Not long after this, a very lively account of Mezzofanti was given by Baron Zach, the Hungarian astronomer, himself no mean linguist, in his 'Correspondance Astronomique,' vol. iv. p. 191, for Feb. 1820. "The annular eclipse of the sun was a great curiosity for us, and Professor Mezzofanti was another. This extraordinary man speaks thirty-two languages, living and dead, in the manner I am going to describe. He accosted me in Hungarian, and with a compliment so well turned, and in such excellent Magyar, that I was quite taken by surprise. He afterwards spoke to me in German, at first in good

Saxon (the *Crusca* of the Germans), and then in the Austrian and Swabian dialects, with a correctness of accent that amazed me to the last degree, and made me burst into a fit of laughter at the thought of the contrast between the language and the appearance of this astonishing professor. He spoke English to Capt. Smyth, Russian and Polish to Prince Volkonski, with the same volubility as if he had been speaking his native tongue. At dinner, after having chatted with him in several languages, it came into my head at last to address him on a sudden with some words in *Wallachian*. Without hesitation, and without appearing to remark what an out-of-the-way dialect I had branched off to, away went my Polyglott in the same language, and so fast that I was obliged to say to him, 'Gently, gently M. Abbé, I really can't follow you, I am at the end of my Latin-Wallachian.' He also knew another language, of which I had never been able to get hold, — that of the *Zigans*, or *Gypsies*. Baron Zach again notices Mezzofanti in the fifth volume of his 'Correspondance'; but Blume, who visited Bologna in 1821, says that Zach's accounts are very much exaggerated ('*Iter Italicum*,' 1827, vol. ii. p. 152). Lady Morgan's notice, about the same period, is less depreciatory than Blume's, though in a tone of coolness, (see her '*Italy*,' 1821, vol. i. p. 190). It was about this time that Byron saw Mezzofanti; and says of him, "He is a walking Polyglott, and ought to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel as universal interpreter. I tried him in all the tongues of which I knew a single oath, and egad! he astounded me—even to my English." In 1820, Molbech, the learned and candid Danish writer, had an interview with him, and says—"There is scarcely any European dialect, whether Romic, Scandinavian or Slavonic, that this miraculous Polyglottist does not speak. I found a German with him, with whom he was conversing in fluent and well-sounding German; when we were alone, and I began to speak to him in the same language, he interrupted me with a question in Danish. He spoke this language with almost entire correctness. Mezzofanti is not merely a linguist, but is well acquainted with literary history and bibliography, and also with the library under his charge. He is a man of the finest and most polished manners, and at the same time of the most engaging good nature and politeness." (Molbech's '*Reise*,' 1819-20, vol. iii. p. 319.) The German biblical scholar, Fleck, has a long notice of Mezzofanti in his '*Wissenschaftliche Reise*,' 1837, vol. i. p. 93. He says:—"One forenoon in the Vatican he spoke Modern Greek to a young man who came in, Hebrew with the Rabbi *scrittore* of the library, Russian with a magnate who passed through to the manuscript-room, Latin and German with me, Danish with a young Danish archaeologist who was present, English with the English, Italian with many. He has never travelled, except to Rome and Naples; and to Naples he went to study Chinese there at the Institute for the education of natives of China as missionaries. He can distinguish between the Hamburg and Hanoverian German very well; and even of Wendish he is not ignorant. He is said to speak some thirty languages and dialects, but of course not all with equal readiness." The most unfavourable notice of him was, in 1835, by Mrs. Paget, a Transylvanian lady, by birth Miss Wesselenyi, whose book was published in 1842:—"Mezzofanti entered, in conversation with two young Moors. His age might be about seventy; he is small in stature, dry, and of a pale unhealthy look. His whole person was in monkey-like restless motion. He speaks Hungarian well enough, and had read several Hungarian books: he even addressed me in Wallachian, but to my shame I was unable to answer. He asked me if I knew Slowakian. In showing us some books, he read from them in Modern Greek, Latin and Hebrew. To a priest who had travelled in Palestine he spoke in Turkish. I asked him how many languages he knew; "Not many," he replied, "for I only speak forty or fifty."—("Olaszország és Schweizi Utazás," i. 180.) An anonymous Russian traveller, who published some '*Letters from Rome*' in 1846, says—"Twice I have visited this remarkable man, a phenomenon as yet unparalleled in the learned world. Cardinal Mez-

zofanti spoke eight languages fluently in my presence: he expressed himself in Russian very purely and correctly. Even now, in advanced life, he continues to study fresh dialects;—he learned Chinese not long ago. I asked him to give me a list of all the languages and dialects in which he was able to express himself, and he sent me the name of God written with his own hand in *fifty-six* languages, of which thirty were European (not including their dialects),—seventeen Asiatic, and four American. He is one of the most wonderful curiosities of the Eternal City." During the later years of Mezzofanti's life a sight of the highest interest was annually to be witnessed in Rome. At the examination of the pupils of the College of the Propaganda, it is customary for each of the young missionaries of various countries to deliver an oration in his own language. At these meetings Mezzofanti used to attend and converse with almost all of the scholars,—passing with equal fluency from the dialects of the extreme West to those of the extreme East,—from Irish, which he spoke with ease, to Chinese, of which he was peculiarly fond. Though, as a philologist, he could not compare with Rask,—nor as a librarian with Magliabechi,—yet Mezzofanti was a phenomenon of peculiar genius, diligently and successfully cultivated to an extent without a precedent, and likely to remain without a parallel. His glory was to have been the greatest linguist that ever existed,—and we could not but feel that his name was one which would be justly memorable in the annals of mankind.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 10.—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was, 'The Construction and Duration of the Permanent Way of Railways in Europe, and the modifications most suitable to Egypt, India, &c.,' by Mr. W. B. Adams. This paper was an historical record and critical examination of the various parts together forming the "Permanent Way," and of the numerous changes that it had undergone.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Jan. 30.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—'On Electro-Magnetic Clocks,' by Prof. Brande.—Mr. Brande began by adverting to the various opinions which had been entertained in reference to the mutual relations of electricity and magnetism previous to the grand discovery of Oersted in 1819. As soon as the influence of an electrical current upon a magnetic needle had been developed by the researches of that philosopher, many important applications of the fact almost of necessity suggested themselves, amongst which the wonders of the electric telegraph were to be included. Another result of Oersted's discovery was the electro-magnet; the power, namely, of conferring by proper adjustments of an electric current any degree of magnetism upon a bar of soft iron: and inasmuch as these magnetic energies cease the moment that the electric current ceases, so we have it in our power to render any convenient form of soft iron, such as bars, or horse-shoes, powerful magnets at one moment, and at the next, entirely withdraw all their powers; and this, simply by making and breaking the contacts upon which the flow of electricity from voltaic arrangement depends. In this way a horse-shoe magnet was made alternately to lift and drop a weight, to raise and depress a loaded lever, and to bend and release a spring. These effects were merely due to the attractive force of the electro-magnet upon holders and bars of soft iron, with proper contrivances to prevent the interfering influence of the residuary magnetism which in such cases is more or less retained by the iron core of the coil. Another form of this application of electro-magnetism as a motive power consists in so arranging the electro-magnets that the poles may be alternately inverted, and so made to act upon adjacent permanent bar-magnets, both attractively and repulsively. These forms of the apparatus were exhibited. Mr. Brande then stated that on examining Mr. Shepherd's electro-magnetic clocks at the Great Exhibition he had been especially struck by the excellent illustration which they afforded of the exclusive use of electro-magnetism as their moving

power, its force being employed to give impulse to the pendulum, to propel the ordinary movement of the clock, and to effect the striking of the hour; no auxiliary weights or springs being in any case employed. Thinking the whole subject worthy the attention of the members of the Royal Institution, he had applied to Mr. Shepherd for such information and assistance as he required, and Mr. Shepherd had furnished him with the pendulums, clocks, models and diagrams then before them, and with most useful information in reference to the whole subject. Mr. Brande first explained the mechanism of the pendulum, which is so arranged as to make and break an electric circuit, and consequently to make and unmake a horse-shoe magnet at each vibration. Each time that the magnet is made it attracts its armature, which lifts certain levers: one of these is concerned in raising a weighted lever and causing it to be held up by a latch or detent; the magnet is then unmade in consequence of the pendulum breaking the circuit, and the armature is released, when the pendulum lifts the latch, and allows the weighted lever to fall, which, in falling, strikes the pendulum so as to give it an adequate impulse: then the circuit is again completed, the armature attracted, the levers moved, the weight raised and held up by the detent; another vibration breaks the circuit and releases the armature; the pendulum then raises the detent, the weight falls, and in falling its arm strikes the pendulum, and gives it an impulse; and so on. But the pendulum at each vibration not only makes and breaks the electric circuit of the battery which maintains its own action, but also, and simultaneously, that of a second battery, of which the duty is to make and unmake the electro-magnets belonging exclusively to the clock or clocks which are upon this circuit. These electro-magnets act upon the extremes of one or more horizontal bar-magnets, so as alternately to attract and repel their opposed poles, and which carry upon their axis the pallets, by the alternating motion of which to the right and the left, the ratchet wheel is propelled onwards at the rate of a tooth each second, and the axis of this ratchet wheel carries the pinion which moves the other wheels of the clock. The circuit of the battery connected with the striking part of the clock is only completed once in an hour, and is connected with an electro-magnet so arranged as by means of a proper lever to pull the ratchet wheel attached to the notched striking wheel one tooth forward every two seconds, and each tooth is accompanied by a blow on the electro-magnetic bell. The number of blows depends upon the notched wheel, the spaces on the circumference of which are adapted to the number to be struck, and when this is complete, a lever falls into the notch, and in so doing cuts off the electric current, which is not re-established through the striking electro-magnet till the next hour, when a peg upon the hour wheel pushes the striking lever forward so as to cause it to be depressed by a similar peg upon the minute wheel. A very large working model of the clock and of the striking apparatus, constructed for the occasion by Mr. Shepherd, was exhibited as well as a model of the pendulum and its appendages made under the direction of Mr. C. V. Walter:—to whom Mr. Brande was also indebted for a signal bell, on the principle of Mr. Shepherd's clock bells, for the purpose of giving notice to the railway switchmen of the approach of trains in foggy weather.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 5.—W. F. Cooke, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—'On the Stearic Candle Manufacture,' by Mr. G. F. Wilson.—The science of candle-making is indebted for its existence to the eminent French chemist, M. Chevreul, who in 1811 began his researches into the nature and constituents of fatty bodies. He discovered that fat, instead of being a simple organic substance, as had been previously believed, was a salt, consisting of a solid animal acid (margaric) and an animal base (glycerin), the acid being the inflammable part. In 1814 he further discovered the existence of a liquid acid (oleic) existing in lard, and forming a chief ingredient in many fatty bodies. His researches were continued for several years; and in 1823 were given by him to the world in his well-

known work. He has recently been presented by the *Société d'Encouragement* with a prize of 12,000 francs. The first successful attempt to employ commercially these scientific discoveries of Chevreul was that of De Milly, of Paris, who commenced manufacturing in 1832. De Milly employed a modification of Chevreul's process for separating the acids from the glycerin with which they are combined. Tallow is boiled up with thin cream of lime, which causes the acids to forsake the glycerin and combine with the lime; the acids are then set free by combining the lime with sulphuric acid, and the oleic acid is afterwards separated from the margaric by simple pressure. This is the process of "lime saponification." A large cake of margaric acid, which had been shown by De Milly at the Exhibition, was exposed on the lecture-table. The obstacle to the success of this process was its expense, the margaric acid requiring nearly two-and-a-half times its weight of tallow to produce it. This obstacle was overcome by the firm of which the lecturer is a member, who, in 1830, became possessed of a patent for separating cocoa-nut oil into its solid and liquid parts. In 1831 the candle manufacture was freed from the Excise, and received in consequence a great impulse. The success of candles made from cocoa-nut oil was, however, not great, owing to their requiring snuffing; but it was discovered by Mr. James Wilson, while endeavouring to make cheap candles for the illumination on the occasion of the Queen's marriage, that from a mixture of the cocoa-nut stearine with stearic (pure margaric) acid candles were produced which gave a beautiful light and wanted no snuffing. These are the well-known "Composite Candles." The next step was the purification of the fat acids by distillation, and the first suggestion of a method of doing this was made by Mr. George Gwynne, who proposed distilling in a vacuum apparatus similar to that used in sugar refining. He afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. George Wilson and Mr. Jones, carried out his idea into practice, by distilling in an atmosphere of steam, which gave the same results as the air-pump, but without its manufacturing difficulties, which were found to be almost insuperable. The process at present employed on the works of the company is briefly as follows:—"The raw material (at present palm oil) is exposed at a temperature of 350° to the action of about 1-20th of its weight of sulphuric acid, which has the effect of driving off the glycerin and of leaving the fat acids free: these acids, which are of a very dark colour, after being washed are transferred to a still from which the air is excluded by steam. The distilled material is subjected to pressure,—first at the ordinary and then at a high temperature, and the residue is the material of which the "Belmont Sperm Candles" are made. The process of distillation was commenced on a large scale at their works in 1844, two years before the opening of the factory of Messrs. Massey & Tribouillet, the first established for this purpose on the Continent. Arsenic and wax were originally used by Messrs. Price & Co. to destroy the large crystals which were formed in their earlier candles, and which disfigured their exterior; but by pouring the stearic acid into the moulds at its congealing point, instead of at a high temperature, it was found that the crystals were no longer formed. The machinery for making the candles was shown and explained; and as an example of the very large scale of the operations of the company, it was stated that 800 miles of wick are continually being converted into candles.—The latter part of the paper consisted of a relation of details, to show the moral value of the trade in palm oil as a means of gradually introducing civilization into Africa, and of thus putting an end to the slave trade. From the evidence of several persons well qualified as merchants and residents in Africa to judge, it is established, that hitherto the result of the trade has been to introduce a taste for the articles and institutions of civilization which was before unknown in the districts which are the seat of it: that any amount of palm oil (not to speak of other vegetable and animal products) can be obtained, involving a proportionate exchange of the goods, and a consequent introduction of the ideas, of civilized countries.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Feb. 16.—Dr. J. Leo in the chair.—Dr. Camps made a communication 'On the Upanishad,' translated by Anquetil du Perron, and of which an analysis has been made by Dr. Albert Weber, of Berlin.—A paper was read 'On the Builders of the Palaces at Khorsabad and Koyunjik,' by Dr. Grotefend, translated by the Rev. C. Renouard. The names of the builders ascertained by Major Rawlinson to be Arkotsin, Bel-a-donim-sha, and Assar-adan-assar have little security, Dr. Grotefend argues, for having been correctly read. The first would appear to have reigned between the times of Cyaxares and Cyrus, and to have conquered a king of Egypt whose name Col. Rawlinson reads Biarka or Biarku, but Dr. Grotefend reads Pharaoh Nechoh,—and who held his court at Rabek or Heliopolis. (Mr. Sharpe remarked that Thebes was a Rabek, or "city of the sun," as well as Heliopolis, and the more likely seat of empire). From this circumstance, and the details of the other campaigns of the same king as described by Major Rawlinson, Dr. Grotefend thinks that the builders of Khorsabad may be identified with the Biblical Nabopolassar and his son, Nebuchadnezzar,—and the builder of Koyunjik with the Biblical Evil-Merodach, a Jewish distortion of Abil-Beredam. Dr. Grotefend's opinion further communicated by Mr. Sharpe with regard to the north-west palace at Nimrud is, that that palace was built by the father of the king who made the obelisk now in the British Museum, and that it was plundered by his fourth successor, or the builder of Khorsabad; that is, that it was built by Tiglath, the father of Shalman, and plundered by Nabopolassar. Secondly, that the south-east building bears the name of the builder of Khorsabad, and also that of his grandson and also that of the Persian Cambyases. Thirdly, that the south-west palace was built by the Babylonian builder of Khorsabad, and his two successors, and had additions made to it by Cambyases. Thus, Dr. Grotefend is of opinion that the interesting monuments lately discovered at Nineveh were the work of three periods, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, and the Persian,—that the earliest was made by Tiglath and the latest by Cambyases.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Jan. 26.—C. Jellicoe, Esq., in the chair.—'On a New Columnar Arrangement in the D and N System, with an Explanation of a Simple Mode of combining the Factors constituting the same,' by W. T. Thomson, Esq.—The first division of the new set of tables constructed by the author exhibited for each age the logarithms of the values of 1l. receivable on attaining each and all the subsequent ages of human life, the natural numbers answering to these logarithms, and the sum at each age of these natural numbers for all ages greater than the given one. By means of this arrangement the value at certain rates of a deferred sum, its logarithm, and the value of a deferred annuity at any age, and postponed for any period whatever, were found by inspection, and hence the many values of which they were the functions could be determined with so much the greater facility. The second division exhibited similar results for every possible combination of age where two lives were concerned;—and specimens were shown in which the ages of even three, four, and five lives are combined. The paper concluded with an analysis of the methods pursued in forming the tables, and with a description of the mode in which results based upon one rate of interest could be converted into others founded upon different rates.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mex. Royal Institution, 4.—'On the Chemistry of the Metals,' by Mr. C. B. Mansfield.
 — British Architects, 8.
 — Geographical, half-past 8.—'Meteorological Notices in Egypt,' by Mr. Hugh Tharburn, communicated by Capt. the Hon. H. Murray, R.N.—'Expedition of Fra. Galton, Esq., F.R.G.S., from Wailash Bay into the Interior of Africa,' communicated by the Colonial Office.
 — Consul Dixon's Report of Journey from Tripoli to Ghadames, in North Africa, communicated by the Foreign Office.
 — Institute of Actuaries, 7.—'On a New Method of constructing a Table of the Probabilities of Survivorship between Two Lives, for every Combination of Ages; and also a Table of the Present Value of Survivorship Annuities of 1l. on a sum of 9,' by Mr. David Chisholm.
 Tuves. Royal Institution, 3.—'On Animal Physiology,' by Prof. T. W. Jones.
 — Zoological, 9.—Scientific Business.
 — Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Electric Telegraph, and the

- principal Improvements in its Construction,' by Mr. F. R. Window.
 — Meteorological, 7.
 — Royal Institution, 4.—'On the Chemistry of the Metals,' by Mr. C. B. Mansfield.
 — Geological, half-past 8.—'On the Classification of the Lower Palaeozoic Rocks of Great Britain,' by the Rev. A. Sedgwick.
 Tuves. Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Physical Principles of the Steam-Engine,' by the Rev. J. Barlow, M.A.
 — Royal Society of Literature, 4.
 — Antiquaries, 8.
 — Numismatic, 7.
 — Royal, half-past 8.
 — Royal Institution, half-past 8.—'On three important Chemical Discoveries from the Exhibition of 1851: A. Morren's Contraction of Cotton by Alkalies; B. Young's Paraffine and Mineral Oil from Coal; C. Schröder's Amorphous Phosphorus,' by Dr. Lyon Playfair.
 — Royal Institution, 3.—'On some of the Arts connected with Organic Chemistry,' by Prof. W. T. Brande.
 — Botanical, 3.
 — Medical, 5.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.—A Correspondent writes as follows.—"For some time I have been using, in the colloidal-iodide process, proto-sulphate of iron as a developer, and in conjunction with it free nitric acid. The proportions are about eighteen or twenty drops of the acid to an ounce of solution containing twenty grains of sulphate. In this mixture the acid does not peroxidize the sulphate, but appears rather to unite with some of the iron as proto-nitrate of iron, so that there are in solution proto-sulphate and nitrate of iron and pre-sulphuric and nitric acids. The plan of Mr. Ellis for preparing proto-nitrate is liable to this objection, that if the acid be too strong it will form a pro-nitrate, or even if the process occupies too long. I have found it better to add a solution of sulphate of iron to nitrate of barytes in such proportion that I have about equal quantities of sulphate and nitrate of iron left. The sulphate of barytes readily separates, and the clear solution may be decanted without filtration, and then forms a very effective developer."

FINE ARTS

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

It is rarely that talent in Art is hereditary,—but we find a case in the sons of Mr. Danby. Now that England has lost her great chief in landscape painting, Turner,—Mr. Danby, the father, stands unquestionably at the head of the poetical landscape painters of his day. While following the same branch of art with the deceased master, the points of dissimilitude between the two are yet as great as can be conceived. Mr. Turner's art was more creative and more suggestive—rather arresting the imagination by the force of its *ensemble* than gratifying the reason in the analytic examination of its details. Mr. Danby is less excursive in his range, and contents himself with more positive phenomena and special effects in nature, produced with greater care and elaboration. The sons of Mr. Danby follow worthily in the path which their father has traced. In Mr. T. Danby's *Lake of Thun, Switzerland* (No. 133) there are evidences of a more than ordinary mind grappling with a scene of no extraordinary promise, and evoking a poetical charm by the choice of an effect which is realized with minuteness and truth. On a landscape over which Wilson in his broad style might have lingered Mr. T. Danby has shed atmospheric warmth and space. His picture has water that faithfully reflects the tones of the sky which it mirrors, delicate gradations that permeate the surfaces over which they play, and a style that while it is broad and simple ignores none of the facts that form the detailed features of the view. A *Summer Morning in North Wales* (34), from the same hand, though less conspicuous, gives confirmatory proof of skill, and will aid in the establishment of Mr. Danby's reputation. By Mr. J. Danby there is an excellent picture, *Loch Lomond, Scotland* (297). It has qualities which establish fraternity of feeling to corroborate that of blood. Of less importance, but of great merit, is *Twilight at Sea* (24) by the same hand.—Mr. Danby the Associate has one of his classical views, *A Scene in the Vale of Tempe* (100), in which the individual forms of nature proper to the subject are applied with the poetic feeling for which he has already distinguished himself.

To pass from the imaginative to the actual:—we have here two capital pieces by Mr. Lance, *Frank* (105 and 21). Both are eloquent of his particular power. Mr. F. Goodall's *Love-letter* (4) is a little

picture of much merit, as well for the truth and beauty of finish in the animals as for the cleverness with which the figures and background are wrought.—By the brother of the same artist, Mr. E. A. Goodall, there is a clever little *Interior of a Cabaret, Brittany* (20)—the parts of which are carefully drawn, and the figures obviously studied from facts.—In Mr. Frith's small female study *Wicked Eyes* (95) we have one of those heads which have won so much admiration when they appeared as contributions to his large compositions. The lines of the poet Moore are well illustrated,—while the expression has none of that pruriency with which illustrators too frequently interpret the same poet's page. More for a certain air of truth than for any superiority of art we are led to remark on a small work entitled *The Far West, a Gallop after Buffalo* (70) by Mr. J. W. Glass. There are fierceness and character in the heads of the two worthies in chase which there is no mistaking for other than Yankee.

Mr. H. Le Jeune has a careful little picture of *Rush Gatherers* (91), and another of a *Lady and Child* (113), which attest the painstaking of the artist.—Nor must Mr. Hollins's study of *A Traveller* (175) be overlooked for its truthfulness and clearness of colour,—nor Mr. W. J. Grant's study of *Evangeline on the Seashore* (179). The latter is very gracefully imagined,—though we confess to a wish to have made acquaintance with the hidden face and eyes which surmount such a form.—*A Study of a Head* (335) by Mr. W. Gale is worthy of notice for the careful drawing of the features; though the same care has not been extended to the contours. The picture is, nevertheless, an advance.—Mr. Frost has two works infinitesimally representing his style:—*Galatea* (373), and *Wood Nymphs, a Sketch* (389). The latter is mis-named "a Sketch,"—because we have rarely had occasion on such small scale to commend greater elaboration. This is a gem of its kind.

The Port of London (157), by Mr. H. Dawson, is no very lively representative of the "forest of masts" below London Bridge, and the broad stream which they cover. The proverbial impurities of the latter need no exaggeration:—and the picture suffers as a picture by the impure tints and ill-defined forms of which it is made up. It falls alike in the imaginary and in the actual.

The two pictures assuming, we suppose, to be historic, entitled *A Scene from the Odyssey* (100) and *The Entombment* (187), by the Rev. E. P. Owen, are unworthy of the walls on which they are permitted to hang. They are wanting in all the qualities essential to the high walk at which they aim. The amateur practice which is now so frequent must be regulated if it is intended successfully to meet the public eye.

It is not easy to comment on the *Deer Pass* (58) by Sir Edwin Landseer, because it is not clear whether it is to be considered as a finished picture or a preparation for one. The scene is grand, and the treatment novel; but the snow-crowned summits of the towering crags, and the animals—which are designed with the painter's accustomed supremacy—suggest the idea of incompleteness,—that is to say, of the absence of that completeness in details for which this artist has been unrivalled. The minuteness of geological specification in parts rebuts the idea of this being merely a preparation for a larger picture,—while the less amount of realisation in other and more important parts makes it difficult to arrive at the intention of the painter. But the picture is grandly suggestive of the rugged haunts of the stately creature from whom it borrows its name,—and of the difficulties with which they have to contend who seek health and sport in the pastime of deer-stalking.

The advocates of P. R. B.-ism, as it is called, may have their predilections here gratified by the works of three new aspirants for the distinction which such eccentricities can confer. A sister of the order appears for the first time in the person of Miss L. M. Hill, with the *Interior of a Study* (433). Her picture, however, suggests but an incipient stage of the pictorial epidemic.—We pass on to Mr. W. B. Scott's *Boccaccio's Visit to Dante's Daughter* (435) for a more rabid case. There is in this work a sense of composition and of dramatic

story-telling which it is painful to see marred by the "loathly shapes" and extravagant hardness affected in the human forms. The touching incident has met with no sympathizing expression from the painter. His best intentions are ruined by the deformities of his *dramatis personæ*,—and by the conceit and perversion which have gone so far back into the uneducated past for Art-language. But the worst example of this mania remains to be noticed in *Hotspur and the Courtier* (447), by Mr. E. Rainford. This is a travesty of Mr. Elmore's able work on the same subject, exhibited last season on the walls of the Royal Academy. That the "trick" of this unprofitable affectation is not difficult, is proved by the number of young persons who are annually falling into its silly snare. That it has ever before been done in so serio-comic a manner as in the picture before us cannot, we think, be averred. There could be no more effectual comment on the absurdity of the practice itself. The work reveals the obviousness in which commonplace and uninformed minds may take refuge on the plea of attention to the imitation of subordinate details, while evading the conflict with the revelations of human beauty or emotion. It is a caricature on the extravagant theories of the school,—a censure on those who would elevate it into consideration,—a libel on even the illuminated page of the mediæval missal which it affects to imitate.

There are signs of considerable advance in Mr. J. Gilbert's *Charge of Prince Rupert's Cavalry at the Battle of Naseby* (221). The design is very spirited,—full of action and movement. There are breadth of light and shade, variety of tints, and harmony of colour. In the elaboration of the details there is, however, the same unphilosophic treatment which may be observed in some of the minor masters of the Dutch school. While a banner, a helmet, or the trappings of a horse are pointed up with care and truth, the human head and expression are far less cared for. The emphasis is thus laid on things of the most inconsiderable interest. *Her Majesty the Queen holding a Drawing-Room at St. James's Palace* (330) is another picture by Mr. Gilbert resembling in its design those ingenious illustrations by this artist which appear weekly in the columns of a contemporary:—and both these pictures demonstrate that, with discriminating study, this artist may apply himself successfully to the illustration of the pages of our history. The study of the old masters and of Nature will not injure his thinking powers.

Among our younger landscape painters few have shown more improvement than Mr. J. Middleton in *Waybourne, on the Norfolk Coast* (226). The scene is of no great interest save what it may derive from the legend attached,—on what authority is not stated,—

They who would old England win
Must at Waybourne Hope begin:—

but an excellent picture has been made by means of a well-managed effect. *A Fine Day in February* (89)—a smaller work—is entitled to much commendation for truth and skill in the handling. *A Study from Nature—Summer* (400) is of like character.

There is much merit in one of those smuggling scenes (472) in which Mr. H. P. Parker takes such delight. If not remarkable for fine colour or refinement of execution, it is so for originality in the piling-up of the group of figures and *matériel*:—also for its vigour and boldness.—There are here two historical pictures of the American school, by Mr. H. P. Gray, of New York, that must be regarded with interest. They remind us of the times of West and Copley,—and are favourable examples of the aim of the painter across the Atlantic. They are called *The Wages of War* (145) and *Repose* (413).

Of Mr. J. Stark's three landscapes, the best is that entitled *The Sportsman's Rendezvous* (49):—the animals by Mr. A. J. Stark. Both father and son have wrought well in the presentment of a national incident.—Mr. Wingfield's labours on the *Interior of the Great Exhibition, Hyde Park, on the 1st of May 1851* (414) are not to be envied. There could have been no more difficult subject for a composition of effect than the particular view of the interior which, in conformity with his inci-

dent, he was obliged to deal with. The roof and sides of glass, the strictly geometrical details of galleries and columns, and the formal arrangement of draperies, were intractable materials for the picturesque. It was in the transept, where the varieties of form supplied by the branching and twisted arms of the trees interrupted the symmetrical forms of the glass background, or in the long-drawn vista interrupted by the large objects of furniture and sculpture, that favourable points were secured for the painter. Mr. Wingfield has done his best with an impracticable subject.

Mr. Linton's *Scene near Naples* (277) includes the delineation of human forms in landscape,—and has more of the historic than the local character. The painter has not, we think, been so successful as usual on ground which repeated pictures—exhibiting all the peculiarities of Venetian scenery—have made in a manner his own.

Of the four pictures by Mr. F. W. Keyl, the *Group of Sheep—the background a recollection from Gristle Farm, Westmoreland* (296) is first in excellence. It conveys good proof of Mr. Keyl's vigilance and industry. He is one of the few of our younger students of his own standing who have not lulled themselves into security through conceit or overpraise of friends. There are marks here of steady advance.

With Mr. R. M. Innes's *Festal Band* (517) we conclude our notice. There is great sense of beauty and grace in the female forms of which this picture is prodigal,—to the endangering of its variety. The artist has, however, entirely avoided that pruriency of treatment into which many of our painters fall when indulging in similar themes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ten Centuries of Art. By Henry Noel Humphreys.

Mr. Humphreys is well known as the author of several books on the illuminations of the Middle Ages, besides other illustrated volumes, with whose views we have not always been able to sympathize. His attempts at rendering popular in our day styles of Art which expressed the practice of a time when the illuminators and other artists laboured under many disadvantages, appear to us unphilosophic. He who should recur for the forms of a present language to its transition periods in the Middle Ages would thereby sacrifice much of its copiousness and its beauty to mere veneration for antiquity.—On the present occasion, however, Mr. Humphreys is doing better service by giving to the public in the English tongue something like an epitome of the progress of Art,—which to those unpractised in foreign lore and untravelled in foreign cities is yet but partially known. The pages of many a learned folio and the practices recorded in many a surviving example supply him with illustrations, written and engraved;—and these are identified with specimens which appeared in the Great Industrial Exhibition—demonstrating the fact of the reproductive rather than originative tendencies of the age. On the Industrial Arts an incubus seems to sit. A spirit like that which depresses the architectural imagination to the strict application of the Five Orders restrains the energies of the artisan. Under the influence of the party which dissents from classical, or as it is sometimes termed Pagan practice, the architectural designer and the operative artisan combine in the reproduction, to the most minute detail, of the Gothic types which the archeological spirit of the present age has hunted up and made familiar.

That the sister arts of Painting and Sculpture are not free from this thralldom, let Mr. Humphreys show himself. Speaking of the 'Hunter' by Gibson, he says—"All respect is due to it as the work of an artist whose persevering devotion to his calling has earned him the highest [?] position in the British School; but in his present and indeed in all his works, according to my own impression, notwithstanding their excellence of design and beauty of execution, there is an attachment to the by-gone and dead forms of the conventional beauty of classical antiquity, which deprives his productions of that living interest which a closer association with existing forms of beauty, of sentiment, of style and of expression, might impart to

them."—Further on he says, speaking of the same artist—"The excessive devotion to special forms of Grecian statuesque beauty often suggests the idea that the English statue one is admiring may be claimed piecemeal by Grecian predecessors—the torso by a Venus, an arm by a nymph, a foot by a Cupid, the head by a Diana." "Yet I would not," he adds, "have a sculptor resort to mere individual portraiture, in order to give individual character."—In his treatment of painting as an art, Mr. Humphreys is inconsistent with himself and untrue to the foregoing expression of his views. It is singular to find him, with his knowledge of the subject, straying from the course of reason and of taste implied in remarks like these into an advocacy of the band of "devoted young artists," of whom we have heard too much in the last few years. The same objections which he justly takes in the case of the sculptor above named apply with yet greater force to these self-assumed reformers in painting,—inasmuch as while the former at least seeks as his types the highest forms of Art beauty, the gentlemen in question follow out by preference the accidents and deformities of common nature. It is one thing to avoid conventionalism,—another, to resort to the lowest or earliest and most ignorant forms of Art-expression. The artifice for arousing public attention can succeed but for a time:—its hold is prolonged only by means of such aid as men of the intelligence of Mr. Humphreys may lend to it, owing to a mistaken estimate of the enthusiasm of young spirits who "should be what they seem." Neither can we think Mr. Humphreys more felicitous in his advocacy of lottery institutions of Art when speaking of the necessity of supporting the efforts of our young artists. We thoroughly agree, however, with many of his views on print speculations. He has some judicious remarks, too, on the subject of national encouragement,—and piquant observations respecting the decorations of our club-houses. Hints for a gallery of Art conclude his preliminary observations to an epitome of the history of Art from its dawn down to our own time. Short histories are afterwards annexed to the departments of metal work, armour, gold and silver plate, brass and iron-work, and bronze. Nielli and enamel have their share of descriptive text,—as have wood and ivory carving:—and here the "Wardour Street Commerce" comes in for due reprehension. Stained glass, glass, pottery and porcelain, textile fabrics, and mosaics have all their place.—The concluding observations applying to the management of the Great Exhibition may be passed over as undeserving of remark. The language used betrays more passion than taste or discretion. On the whole, the book is a rational epitome of the history of the industrial arts as associated with the late Great Exhibition, testifying honourably to Mr. Humphreys's patient investigation, and recording to posterity the name of many a deserving modern artisan.

Parables of Our Lord. Illustrated in 12 Designs. By John Franklin.

On former occasions it may have appeared that our objections to a certain modern German taste were somewhat hard on those of our native painters who accept it as popular in its own country. Mr. Franklin is not the only one of our artists who had fallen into that mistake. The present principal German masters from Cornelius downwards have long disavowed the manner of the illustrator of some of our native poets—Shakespeare amongst them—as too ornamental and picturesque for the spirit of epic or dramatic poetry.—In his present work Mr. Franklin has wisely given himself more freely up to the play of his own fancy. There are repeated instances of freshness of thinking in the twelve illustrations which this book contains,—in none more than in that of the Five Foolish Virgins. This is a print in which there is much grace and naturalness of feeling. The variety which these designs present is also well calculated to raise Mr. Franklin's character as a designer.

The Decorative Arts, Ecclesiastical and Civil, of the Middle Ages. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A.

It is not necessary for us to do more in the way of commenting on this recently completed work

than allude generally to its splendid character: (we write with a large paper copy before us). The separate numbers which compose the collection we noticed at the periods of their respective appearances. They are now introduced with such descriptive notices of the several departments as give a more rational and connected interest to the distinct specimens in each class. Of all Mr. Shaw's hitherto published works—and he has given many successful ones to the world—this must be deemed the crowning effort. The sumptuousness of its getting up includes as well richness of colouring as beauty of engraving. The merit is enhanced when we bear in mind that to private enterprise we here owe what in other countries is expected only from grants obtained by a minister of public instruction or through the agency or patronage of a crowned head.—However slow or small may be the gratitude of a country for the benefits or advantages which the labours of an artist may confer on it, Mr. Shaw has the consolation of knowing that he has produced many archaeological books of great beauty and great value,—and that the best proof of their usefulness is found in their hourly adoption by artizans of various orders—who by their help have done much to enrich the decorations of our public places.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ELLA'S THIRD WINTER EVENING.—THURSDAY, February 20th.—Quintet (MS.) Op. 4, Molique: variations. Piano and Cello, Op. 17, Mendelssohn: Chacoue, with variations for Violin, Bach; Quintet, E flat, Mozart; Trio, B flat, Piano, Clarinet, and Cello, Beethoven; Solo, Pianoforte Excursions—Molique, Nelson, Hill, Webb, Patti, and Lazarus; Flautist, Ernest Pauer; Vocalist, Mr. Swift, who will sing music by Mendelssohn, &c.—Prospectuses and particulars to be had of Crumer & Co.—A Subscription Ticket for the four remaining Concerts, One Guinea; Single Admission, 7s. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. HÄNDEL GEAR has the honour to acquaint his Patrons, Friends and Pupils, that his SECOND and THIRD SOIRÉES MUSICALES will take place on TUESDAYS, February 24th and March 9th, at his residence, 17, Savile Row, Regent Street, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocal Performers:—Misses Louisa Fyfe, Mesent, Hanford, E. Birch, Eyles, Ley; Mesdames Mortier, A. Newton, C.S. Wallack; Misses M. Williams, Pyne, M. Wells; Messrs. W. Harrison, G. Benson, Händel Gear, F. Rodda, G. Streeton. Instrumental Performers:—Pianoforte, Messrs. G. A. Osborne, Charles Samman, E. Aguilar, Herr Pauer; Flute, Signor G. Briccialdi; Concertina, Mr. G. Case, Mr. R. Blagrove; Violoncello, Herr Lütken.—Single Tickets for one Soirée, Half-Guinea; Tickets to admit three persons to one Soirée, One Guinea. To be had of Mr. Händel Gear, 17, Savile Row, Regent Street.

EXETER HALL.—A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL will take place on the Evening of ASH-WEDNESDAY, February 20th, on which occasion selections from the works of Händel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other celebrated composers, will be introduced by the following eminent artists:—Mesdames Sims Reeves, Phillips (daughter of Henry Phillips, Esq.), Rebecca Leaver, Richard, and Elizabeth, Anne Leaver, and Evelyn Garcia; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Frank Bodda, Herr Jongschman, H. Drayton, and Whitworth. Instrumental Soloists, Miss Kate Loder, Miss Goddard, Messrs. Demme and Richardson. A full Orchestra, conducted by M. Schira and Mr. Frank Mori. Leader, Mr. Thirlwall. Pianoforte Accompanists, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. Kubie.—Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.—Admission, 1s. and 2s. Reserved Seats, 4s.; Stalls (numbered), 7s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Musicellers.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—No programmes are more interesting than those of Mr. Hullah's *Monthly Concerts*. That for Wednesday last included Beethoven's Mass in c,—the same composer's Choral Pianoforte *Fantasia*,—and the second act of Weber's 'Oberon.' The first work, for which Mr. Hullah's Chorus seems to have a peculiar affection, went excellently; the difficult modulations, of which there are not a few, being given in better tune than we are accustomed to hear them given by so large a body of voices. This is surely the king of all Masses,—so picturesque, yet so devout,—so solemn, yet so interesting,—so free in form, yet so rich in scientific resources;—a composition which has not been praised enough, nor of which one-half of the massive and delicate beauties combined in it have been exhausted by the critic.—How admirably, again, does the Choral *Fantasia* fulfil the promise of its title; with its massive, capricious, arresting prelude, and its exquisite melody, varied with such freakish yet never unnatural variety, putting to shame the devices of those variation-makers, who are nothing when not difficult! How delightful, too, are the passages of episode, and the *ritornel* which stands so originally, yet so inevitably, in the place of the old formal and wearying "Tutti."—The composition, though simple to fingers used to grapple with the enormous difficulties of Thalberg, is, nevertheless, not easy to play; requiring a combination of self-abandonment and steadiness which few young

pianists possess. Hence, Mr. Russell's reading deserves more than ordinary praise,—being calm and masterly, without want of feeling or stiffness. Something of power remains to be added; but this the habit of playing in public may give. In the mean time, as a first appearance, his performance deserves the praise and welcome belonging to a new comer of good promise.

HAYMARKET.—'Woman's Heart' is the name of a new five-act drama, which has been long announced,—and was produced on Saturday last, the first night of the engagement of Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff. The authorship was kept a profound secret until the close of the performance and the decision of the audience in its favour. Then, in announcing the play for repetition three times a week, Mr. Vandenhoff declared the author and the representative of the heroine to be one—his daughter. The fact that the actress is also the poet gives an interest of its own to this drama,—and the authoress may fairly be congratulated on the production of her first poem.

We have used the word "poem" advisedly;—because though the play is evidently written by one well acquainted with the stage, and is furnished with more than one remarkable stage-situation, there is a want of art in the scheme and of preparation in the incidents, that will not permit us to call 'Woman's Heart' a well constructed and effective drama. Its merit lies in the dialogue,—which has point, sentiment, and poetic diction, testifying to an elegant taste and purity of mind in the writer. The story is founded, we think, on an episode in the life of Titian. The hero is an artist, *Angiolo* (Mr. Barry Sullivan), and the heroine a blind girl, *Isolina* (Miss Vandenhoff), his early companion and model. The scene in which she appears as the latter forms one of the peculiar stage-situations to which we have alluded. Miss Vandenhoff put here into full requisition those classical attitudes over which she has such command,—and in this and other portions of the play we were forcibly reminded of her Antigone. The next striking situation is that in which, after the artist has sacrificed his love to ambition, he is employed by his prince to paint the portrait of *Isolina*, now recognized as the daughter of the *Marquis Albizzi*, and restored to sight. He is struck by the resemblance to his early sightless love,—and she is strangely moved by a secret influence in his presence. But silence having been imposed on both as a condition of the sitting, no means of recognition are afforded to either. These are, as we have said, striking points:—the rest of the play is of a more commonplace character. *Angiolo* excites the jealousy of a Count *Zellamino* (Mr. Stuart), who engages a student of *Angiolo's* to imitate his style in a seditious picture, which he causes to be publicly exhibited. This leads to *Angiolo's* imprisonment; and in his prison he is visited by a lady *Giulia* (Miss Amelia Vining)—and afterwards by *Zellamino*. The latter's treachery is soon detected, whereupon his own detention ensues, and *Angiolo* is set at liberty. Meanwhile, the prince has become a suitor for *Isolina's* hand, and her aristocratic father lectures her on the duty of sacrificing her "woman's heart" to the claims of her rank. Here, and in other places, much dialogue is expended in debating the conflicting rights of the aristocracy of birth and that of genius. *Isolina* finally prevails,—pardons *Angiolo's* inconstancy,—and becomes his wife, with the consent of both the *Marquis* and the Prince.

It will be seen that a story like this has very pleasing elements. Miss Vandenhoff's acting was distinguished by such delicacy and beauty as to ensure the approbation of a refined audience. Mr. Sullivan, though suffering from cold, threw himself into the position and feelings of the artist with great spirit,—and Mr. Vandenhoff acted the father with his accustomed dignity. The play had great success,—and Miss Vandenhoff has undoubtedly made a stride forward by its production and her part in its presentation.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. J. M. Morton, the stage-manager at this theatre, produced, on Tuesday, a new farce, entitled 'Too late for the Train.' The

weight of the piece fell on Mr. Tilbury, Mr. Selby, and Miss Coveney. The first named, as *Mr. Bar-
dolph Brown*, having buried his wife and married
his daughter, is determined on a picnic at Croy-
don; but his starting is delayed first by his
daughter's former lover, *Mr. Banbury Kid*, whose
distraction is certainly amusing,—and afterwards
by his daughter herself, followed by *Mr. Littlejohn*,
her husband (Mr. F. Vining). An extravagant
matrimonial squabble ensues, the length of which
effectually prevents the old man from taking his
intended trip by the rail.—The farce was moder-
ately successful.

Mr. Balfe's new opera has been read at this
theatre. The scene is said to be laid in Sicily. The
principal female part is to be sustained by Miss
Crichton, of whom we may now speak. Her voice
is a young, pure, beautiful *soprano*,—two octaves
and more in compass, strongest in the upper
octave, fairly well in tune, and produced according
to a good method. Time, too, may possibly de-
velop force. That Miss Crichton has practised dili-
gently is proved in the *bravura* 'En vain j'aspère,'
opening the part of *Princess Isabella* in 'Robert';
—this she sings neatly and honestly; though it
contains passages in which more famous *cantatrici*
are apt to pass off the show for the reality of ex-
ecution. Not so Miss Crichton. Her articulation
is less satisfactory. Though the English text of
'Robert' be not absolutely Shakspearian, "friends
from the country," unacquainted with the legend
or the *libretto*, would like to hear what the lady
in the cherry-coloured velvet and long veil is saying
while she sings so sweetly.—Of Miss Crichton's
expressive power we are in no case to speak, since
the force and emphasis thrown by her into pas-
sages of her part may be, but may not be, her own.
Generally, however, where intelligence and feeling
exist, they will make themselves felt, be the failure
ever so ambitiously hazardous,—be it ever so crude.
Two words in the first duett which we heard Miss
Kemble attempt distinctly revealed to us the ex-
istence of the power and passion which only ripened
long afterwards;—and a few harsh and over-eager
fragments of recitative, uttered at Exeter Hall
years ago by Miss Lucombe, dwell in our minds as
so many notes speaking a promise which has since
been honourably fulfilled.—As yet Miss Crichton
gives us no such indications; but that the difficulty
of the stage is more than usually great in her
case, we gather from the more than ordinarily me-
chanical obedience of her attitudes and manual
signs to the cut-and-dried precepts of ballet lan-
guage. To sum up: her *début* is good as a *début*,
though not the triumphant success proclaimed by our
contemporaries.—We wish that the *début* may not
prove to have been made too soon for the triumph
to be easily won. Those are Miss Crichton's best
friends who encourage her to work, and to mis-
trust all temptation to conventional extravagance.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—*French Plays*.—"O
rare Lafont!" we might have been well justified
in crying on Monday evening with the chorus of a
large and cheerful audience,—when 'Le Pension
Alimentaire' made it clear to eyes, ears, and
sympathies that age cannot wither, nor a *coup
d'état* quench, the lustre and the liveliness of the
French comedian's talent.—The poor relation,
Achille Dubriand, with his perpetual pipe and
his scapegraceful taste for low company,—his
reckless hospitality to the *impromptu* refugee
Demoulin (M. Armand),—his sage counsels against
cards (over *écarts*) and against cognac (over a *petit
verre*) to the young clerk *Alfred* (M. Léon),—and his
conspicuous chivalry on behalf of pretty *Julie* (Mlle.
Edith),—could not have been better acted. With
all its gay disregard of prudence and arithmetic,
M. Lafont's personation treats us to a touch of the
bright, and a taste of the bitterness, which belong
to wild oats sown in summer. We feel the degrada-
tion of the poor relation, no less than his good
heart and quick-witted readiness to oblige and
to deliver,—while all the mechanism of his acting as
regards voice, gesture and face has that consum-
mate and quiet finish which is increasingly appre-
ciated in England, as the tendencies and practices
of our own best rising actors attest.—With M.
Lafont has come that no less wondrous evergreen,

Mdlle. Dejazet;—whose boy heroes become more
and more wiry, petulant, *gaillard*, and (when need
is) rakishly high-bred in proportion as she draws
nearer and nearer to maturity. Her repertory is
little to our liking; but if any one could reconcile
us to costume and *travestie* acting,—to cynicism,
impudence, enjoyment of life and hardness of heart
in one—to the *tragi-comedy* of *griette* gaiety and
roué feeling—Mdlle. Dejazet is the woman to do
it.—Mr. Mitchell's company, so far as we can
judge of it from this opening performance, is suf-
ficient and efficient.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The success
of the first series of the *Glee and Madrigal Concerts*
in London has been such as to warrant the adver-
tisement of a second series.—Miss Phillips, a
daughter of our best *basso*, is about to make her
appearance at a Sacred Concert at Exeter Hall on
Ash-Wednesday.

A new series of the *Wednesday Concerts* was
virtually commenced this week by a benefit per-
formance given by Mr. Stammers, with a *programme*
in which, by way of "star," was advertised Mr.
Braham. Respect for one to whom the English
public has owed so much pleasure, prevents us
from adding the natural comments which so aston-
ishing an exhibition must suggest:—though on
every account, we are bound to indicate that
silence does not mean "consent."

The Chamber Concerts in Paris seem just now,
in number, to rival those of London; and the con-
fraternity of critics are accordingly driven to their
last columns of the encyclopædia of epithet, as
may be instanced by the following untranslatable
praise of Mdlle. Claus, a young *pianiste*:—

"Elle a rendues possibles les impossibilités digitées
de Liszt dans la fantaisie sur *Don Juan*; et pourtant son
style est plutôt lié, onctueux, intime que spectaculaire."
Something more intelligible, and less sesquipedal-
ian, is published in commendation of Mdlle.
Meara, whose delicate, easy, yet masterly piano-
forte playing, made, it may be recollected, a more
than commonly favourable impression last season
in London. We are told, by the way, that Mdlle.
Meara will visit England this spring.—Herr Ernst
has given his second grand concert in Paris with
the utmost success, and announces a third for an
early day in next month:—he may be expected in
London towards the close of March or the com-
mencement of April.—Herr Joachim, too, is in-
tending to visit London for the season.—More
immediately, we are told that M. Léonard is com-
ing to perform at Mr. Ella's last two musical even-
ings. This gentleman deserves cordial welcome as a
sterling and refined player of the best music.

We have received the following from Mr. Wil-
liams the acting secretary to the London Sacred
Harmonic Society, in reference to the grievance
which we denounced a fortnight since [ante, p. 178].

"The attention of the Committee of the London Sacred
Harmonic Society has been called to a paragraph in your
paper relative to a pamphlet signed 'Veritas,' which appears
to have been circulated on Wednesday evening, the 28th
instant, and attributed by you to some of its members.
They desire me to state they know nothing whatever of the
author; and that after careful inquiry they have not the
slightest evidence to induce them to believe it has been
either written or circulated by any of the members of the
London Sacred Harmonic Society."

There is a mis-statement in the terms of the above
note. The *Athenæum* did not "attribute" the
obnoxious pamphlet to some of the members of the
London Sacred Harmonic Society,—but called upon
that body for its own sake to discontinue its
distribution in the Concert Hall. This they have
done by the above disavowal.

Boston papers, freshly arrived, advertise in a
business-like and apparently credible fashion, the
recent marriage of Mdlle. Jenny Lind to Herr
Goldschmidt, the young German pianist, whom
she summoned to America to replace M. Benedict.
The English, however, may be excused if they
refuse to believe that such an event has taken
place until the tale be repeated with confirmation
past question.

'Fidelio,' as performed in Paris by Mr. Lum-
ley's company, appears to be more successful with
the connoisseurs than with the public accustomed
to frequent the Italian Theatre. The end of the
opera must be spoiled by dropping the curtain

after the prison-scene, and then performing one of
the overtures to 'Leonora' as prelude to the *finale*.
This, at best merely a piece of parade, when thus
separated and framed, is reduced to the state of a
long piece of concert-music.—Further, the over-
ture in question, which in its right place would be
a preface, becomes, when transferred to the close of
the opera, merely an index,—not indicating what
is to come, but tabulating what has happened.
The modern fancy of exhibiting all an author's
after-thoughts, changes, and modifications at one
and the same time, so far from being classically
defensible, is essentially the shallowest possible pe-
dantry; and we regret that Herr Hiller (a German
composer and conductor) should have countenanced
a proceeding so entirely opposed to all true prin-
ciples of art.

Among the coming novelties in executive music
is the son of M. and Madame Malibran de Beriot,
who is about, say the French journals, to produce
himself as a pianist and as a composer for the piano.

We are glad to see that Mr. W. S. Bennett is
about to perform a new Sonata for pianoforte and
violin at his chamber concert on Tuesday evening
next,—and that a Manuscript Quartett, by Herr
Molique will be produced at Mr. Ella's next *Musical
Evening*.—Mr. Lucas will commence his
Musical Evenings on the 15th of March.—The
Gazette Musicale also announces a coming visit
from M. Dupont, a pianist from the *Conservatoire*
at Liège, who is engaged to perform at
the meetings of the *Beethoven Quartett Society* and
of the *Musical Union*.

A new commentary on the perpetual disappoint-
ment awaiting those who believe in the vast amount
of talent denied its opportunity of coming forward
has been given at the third Opera House in Paris,
where, by way of novelty, the management has
produced 'Les Visitandines' of Devienne.

M. Flotow is about to produce a new opera, for
the German theatres, to a *libretto* by Madame
Birch-Pfeiffer.

Mrs. Forrest, the wife of the too well known
American actor, has appeared on the stage in the
United States,—and, it is added, has made good
her ground there with the public.

New stories illustrating the present state of
French censorship, social and literary, are ever and
anon coming over the water, which remind us of
nothing so much as the *ukases* of Paul of Russia,
commemorated by Dr. Clarke.—For instance, it
was the other day stated by the correspondent of
the *Morning Chronicle*, that a *feuilleton* in the *Journal
des Débats*, which spoke disrespectfully of the
orchestra of the *Grand Opéra* on the occasion of
the late revival of 'Guillaume Tell,' was severely
taken in hand: and that since the debts of
M. Roqueplan, the manager, have been paid by
Government, such disagreeable truth-tellers as
MM. Berlioz, Adam, Lacombe, and the rest of the
musical confraternity of critics are henceforward
forbidden to speak amiss of M. Roqueplan,—he
being now "one of the administration." Surely,
this must be a *canard* caught flying from one of the
minor theatres! If not, that power to ridicule
which never dies out among the French people be
the *crise* ever so terrible—be the penalties of speak-
ing evil against the *Grand Opéra* ever so heavy—
will prove a match for this rigour à la Russe,—and
at no distant period.—A drama in five acts, at the
Théâtre Vaudeville—'*La Dame aux Camélias*,' by
M. A. Dumas, jun.,—is said to produce a most
powerful effect on the play-goers of Paris, and to
have given Madame Doche an opportunity of
showing tragic powers hitherto totally unsuspected.
In homely phrase, the story may be described as a
modern French version of 'The Harlot's Progress,'
the terrible painfulness of which seems to have
startled even the *feuilletonistes* into something like
earnest. M. Janin's account of the drama in the
Journal des Débats may be referred to, as one of
his most florid, elaborate, yet forcible displays of
rhetoric.

MISCELLANEA

Postage of Books, &c.—Our readers may be glad
to know more precisely the regulations with respect
to the transmission of packets containing books, pub-
lications, or works of Art, by post within the United

Kingdom, to which we referred last week.—Every packet not exceeding one pound in weight shall be charged 6d.; not exceeding two pounds, 1s.; and for every additional pound over two pounds an additional 6d.; every additional fraction to be charged as a pound. No packet to exceed in length, breadth, or depth two feet in dimensions. All such packages to be prepaid by stamps affixed on the outside, near the address. Every such packet to be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. Any officer of the Post-office to have the power of delaying the transmission of such packets for the space of twenty-four hours after the time in which the same ought to be despatched in due course of the post. The warrant not to affect the transmission by post of the printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, nor British newspapers, nor to extend to places beyond seas. If the packets be sent without postage stamps, to be charged double postage, or where the stamps are insufficient double postage for the difference of value. The packets to contain no sealed or unsealed letter or sealed enclosure.—By a Treasury warrant, dated February 6, 1852, in pursuance of the 11th Victoria, it is ordered that printed books, magazines, &c., whether British, colonial, or foreign, posted in the United Kingdom, and directed to Ceylon, or posted in Ceylon and directed to the United Kingdom, may be transmitted under the following regulation. Not exceeding half a pound weight to be charged 6d., not exceeding a pound 1s., not exceeding two pounds 2s., not exceeding three pounds 3s.; for every additional pound or fraction of a pound, 1s. more. The dimensions of each package not to exceed two feet in length or breadth. The postage to be prepaid by stamps affixed outside near the address. If sent from Ceylon by stamps or money, the ends to be open. The officer of the Post-office to have the power of delaying the transmission twenty-four hours. If the provisions of the warrant be not complied with, the packet may be opened and forwarded to the address or returned to the sender. This warrant, like the other, to come into operation on the 1st of March.

New Omnibus.—During its twenty years' existence the London Omnibus has scarcely undergone a single alteration for the better—except as regards price. Yet there are few things in which improvement would add to the comfort of so many persons.—A new idea has just been started in the way of omnibus construction. The chief novelty consists in the fact that the seats, capable of accommodating ten passengers inside, are detached, somewhat after the style of those in first-class railway carriages, and so contrived that the passengers sit with their faces to the horses, leaving a clear passage up the centre of from eighteen to twenty inches in width and six feet four inches in height. The passage is covered in by a semi-circular glass roof, by which means ample light is obtained. The ventilation is effected by interstices over the windows in each compartment, and perforated metal pannels in the door of the vehicle:—which altogether weighs no more when loaded than the usual omnibuses. At the head of the vehicle is an alarm bell, to communicate to the driver and conductor, accessible to all the passengers. There are also a couple of clips for newspapers, an almanac, indicator, and a lamp.—The inventor of this vehicle is said to be a private gentleman having no property in omnibuses and no connexion with the road.

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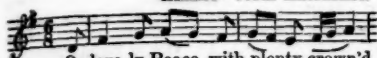
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40	1 12 9	1 11 6	1 8 8
45	1 18 6	1 16 11	2 1 8
50	2 5 8	2 4 2	2 12 7

Values of the above Annuities, or sums for which the same may (when in possession) be commuted, at and after the age of thirteen (for Boys) and seventeen (for Girls).

Boy's Age.	Value of Annuity.	Girl's Age.	Value of Annuity.
13	£31 3 0	17	£20 18 0
15	33 15 0	19	22 5 0
17	36 0 0	21	27 0 0
19	39 7 0	23	34 5 0

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.
 London, Jan. 1, 1882. ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

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 2. They may be commuted into a present payment; or
 3. They may be applied in reduction of the future Premiums.
AMOUNT ASSURED £200,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £300,000
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